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1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

**INSURANCE**

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

# TY SUPPORT FOR NARIMAN

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Bombay's prospective Mayor, who does not want to be an "ornamental dummy" but a link between people and Municipality

### HOW EVERY ONE CAN OBSERVE NATIONAL WEEK?

—By becoming a member of the Congress.

DO IT TO-DAY!! B.P.C.C.

## BOURSES TO OPEN TO-DAY

### Belgian Govt.'s Warning Against Exploitation Of Crisis

(Special Cable)

BRUSSELS, March 31.

The Bourse opens on Monday with the Exchange Control functioning on the basis of 28 per cent devaluation fixed by the official decree published this evening.

The Minister of Justice states that he will adopt strong measures against the exploitation of the crisis. Necessary steps have been taken to prevent the rise in prices. Big distributing stores have promised Government full co-operation.

## DR. ANSARI AND C. P. BOARD

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, March 31.

With reference to the Bombay rumour regarding Dr. Ansari's resignation from the Congress Parliamentary Board, it is ascertained that the rumour is absolutely false.

One prominent Congressman described the rumour as the invention of a mischievous person.

## Govt. Order On Rangpur Congress Secretary

RANGPUR, March 31.

Dinesh Chandra Lahiri, Assistant Secretary of the Local Congress Committee, has been served with an order under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act to report himself twice a week to the local I.B. office, and to give an account of his movements and doings.

He has also been directed to notify the arrival of any newcomers to his house.—United Press.

## DUTY ON SALT

### Gazette Of India Notification

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The following notification has been published in the 'Gazette of India':—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act 1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make with effect from 1st April the following Rule:—

A Duty of Re. 1/4 per maund of 82 and 2/7 pounds avoirdupois is hereby imposed on salt manufactured in or imported by land into any part of British India other than Burma or Aden."—A.P.

## BROOK BEATS AIR RECORD

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 31.

New England-Australia flight record is established by the English airman H. L. Brooke who left Darwin at 8-5 p.m. G.M.T. on the 23rd instant and landed at Lympne at 3-55 p.m. to-day breaking by 13 hours and 10 minutes the unofficial record of eight days and nine hours established by C. J. Melrose, the young Australian flier, last September.

Brooke participated in the England-Australia race last year taking 26 days and 20 hours to reach Darwin. He is flying a new type of Miles-Hawk machine.

## MOSCOW OPTIMISTIC ABOUT EDEN'S VISIT

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, March 30.

It is felt here in all quarters that Mr. Eden's visit is a definite success. Although the purpose was the exchange of information, it seems likely that it will achieve definite results.

It is asserted here that questions mentioned in the London communique of February 3, which received the answer "No or Perhaps" in Berlin have been given cordial "Yes" in Moscow. It is believed that Poland hitherto made no commitments on the matters under discussion to the Eastern or Western neighbours, and her decision is now in balance.

## EDEN-LITVINOFF STATEMENT

MOSCOW, March 31.

Anglo-Russian co-operation for peace is the keynote of the communique issued at the conclusion of Capt. Eden's visit. The communique says that the conversations between Capt. Anthony Eden and M. Litvinoff dealt with the principal elements of the international situation, including the proposed Eastern Pact and other questions set forth in the Anglo-French communique of February 3, also further developments and improvement of Anglo-Soviet relations.

Capt. A. Eden exchanged views with M. Stalin and M. Molotov on the same subject. In the course of the conversations which was conducted throughout in an atmosphere of complete friendliness and frankness, Capt. A. Eden informed M. Litvinoff of the Anglo-German talks and agreed that these helpd to clarify the European situation. Capt. A. Eden, M. Stalin, M. Molotov and M. Litvinoff were of the opinion that in the present international situation it was more than ever necessary to pursue and endeavour to promote [illegible] up of a system [illegible] in Europe as [illegible] Anglo-French [illegible] 3 and in [illegible] principles of [illegible]

M. Stalin, M. Molotov and M. Litvinoff emphasised the organisation of the security of Eastern Europe and proposed a pact of mutual assistance not aimed at isolation or encirclement of any state, but with creation of equal security of all participants and, therefore, participation of Germany and Poland in the pact would be welcome as affording the best solution of the problem.

The representatives of the two governments are happy to note that as a result of the full and frank exchange of views there is at present no conflict of interest between the two governments on any main issues international policy and this provides the firm foundation for the development of their fruitful collaboration in the cause of peace. They are confident that both countries will govern their mutual relations in the spirit of collaboration and loyalty to their obligations as members of the League of Nations.

In view of these considerations, Capt A Eden, Mr Stalin, Mr Molotov and M Litvinoff are confirmed in the opinion that friendly co-operation of the two countries in the general work for collective organisation of peace and security is of primary importance for the furtherance of international efforts to [illegible]—Reuter.

### ARE YOU A CONGRESS MEMBER?

If not, become one immediately and make Congress the most representative and powerful organisation.

NATIONAL WEEK. B.P.C.C.

## HUGE SURPLUS FOR BRITAIN

### Revenue Receipts Exceed Estimate By Nearly 10,000,000

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 30.

A surplus of 7,562,000 sterling is shown in the national accounts for the financial year ended to-night. Revenue at 71,64,41,000 exceeded the budget estimate by nearly 10,000,000 while the expenditure at 70,88,79,000 was just over 3,000,000 above the estimates.

Income-tax at 229 millions exceeded the estimate by over nine millions while surtax estate duties are also in advance of the estimates. Customs excise at 290 millions almost exactly corresponded to the estimate.

Expenditure included 12,343 thousands paid by means of the sinking fund for debt redemption.

Thus, Revenue exceeded Expenditure apart from debt redemption by nearly 20 millions. Floating debt now stands at 833,360 thousands compared with 844,710 thousands a year ago.

## GALE TRAGEDY IN ADRIATIC

(Special Cable)

ROME, March 31.

Thirty-three were drowned as the result of a violent cyclone which swept the western coast of the Adriatic. Immense waves overwhelmed and sank a number of fishing boats. Much damage and destruction of property was caused. Twenty fishing boats containing 50 men are still missing.

As a result of the [illegible] a phenomenally low tide at Venice is causing [illegible] canals to run dry.

# Indians Treated As Harijans Of Empire

## ATTACK ON TRADE POLICY

## Indian Commerce Warns Govt. Against Flouting Indian Opinion On Treaties

**The policy of the Government of India in the matter of Trade Agreement came in for scathing criticisms at the resumed sitting of the Annual Conference of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. Lala Shriram who raised the question, referred to the changed economic conditions of some of the important customer countries of India and advocated immediate steps to negotiate bilateral treaties with those countries.**

### *"Harijans" Of Empire*

**The resolution on the Indo-Burma settlement was taken advantage of to give full vent to the National indignation at the way the questions of commercial relations between the two parties were being negotiated without consulting Indian commercial opinion.**

**Mr. Gagan L. Mehta characterised the Finance Member's performance in the Assembly as a demonstration of "utter incompetence." He protested against the "Harijan" treatment meted out to Indians in the British Empire.**

### *Warning To Government*

**Mr. Mathradas Vissanji's resolution on the Indo-British Trade Agreement attacked the Government for flouting the verdict of the Legislature and warned the Government against its policy which "was likely to do them greater harm than good." Mr. Umashankar Dixit, who supported the resolution, condemned the undue haste and challenged the right of the High Commissioner to sign the report.**

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce which concluded its session to-day after a two day's sitting suffered from the lack of a burning topic on which it could give a lead and the speeches in the session, therefore, suffered in fervour but otherwise the session went through the programme in the most businesslike manner and the younger section found its rights acknowledged by the inclusion of four of its group into the Executive Committee for the next year.

BUSINESS C's address.

Seth Kasturbhai language was not as elegant [illegible] vious addresses of some of the p[illegible]nts but it was the past presid[illegible] review of the a very [illegible] conditions in respect of many industries and gave cogently a version of the grievances of the Indian Commercial community.

Perhaps the most fighting speeches were delivered by Sir Purshottamdas on the Zanzibar question, by Mr. A. D. Shroff on the proposed Railway Authority and by Mr. Subedar on the commercial safeguards. The silver policy of the Government too came in for vigorous criticism. Mr. Khaitan's speech on sugar did not break through the dullness of the House. Mr. Shriram speaking on the same subject, however received the attention due to one who has been so successful an industrialist. The Mayor of Madras, Kumar Raja Chettiar, spoke earnestly on Indian interests in Burma. The House agreed with the resolution but did not see interested in details. Mr. Gagan L. Mehta, however, caught the ear of the House as few others and reinforced the Indian case in Burma. Mr. Mehta is already being mentioned for the Secretaryship of the Federation's Simla-Delhi office.

YOUNGER SECTION CHEERED.

The younger section cheered Messrs. Umashanker Dixit and Jagmohandas Kapadia. Past presidents like Sir Purshottamdas, Messrs. Birla, Shriram, Seth Walchand added weight to the proceedings and Seth Kasturbhai conducted the proceedings competently and at the end handed over the reins of office to Seth Padampat who has already established his popularity in the federation circles.

A large number of resolutions passed were mere repetition of those of the previous years but that relating to insurance which Pandit Sanatanam and J. C. Setalvad put forward strikes a new line and brings prominently to public notice one aspect of national finance which needs the attention of authorities.

### *PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL*

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce resumed sitting to-day.

"This Fe[illegible] K Santanam moved: of the opinion th[illegible] emphatically of Indian Insurance Co[illegible]ongress is being seriously hampered by the advent of many foreign companies which has resulted in severe competition and that with a view to protect indigenous insurance companies suitable legislation should be introduced by government at an early date."

Pandit Santanam said insurance companies of the world had accumulated capital of nine thousand crores of rupees. In other countries insurance companies financed industrial development. In India not only had the Government taken no steps to foster Indian companies but given free field to foreign companies.

Mexico recently introduced a law imposing obligation on foreign companies to declare a bonus on the business done in Mexico. If a similar step was taken in India he had no doubt none of the foreign companies would show surplus on their Indian business. Government recently gave a statement in the Assembly regarding the extent of insurance business in the hands of foreign companies in India but the real point was that fifty per cent of the total insurance premium was collected by foreign companies and thus twelve crores of rupees left India every year.

Pandit Santanam concluding demanded protection against foreign and colonial insurance companies and appealed to all industrialists in India to insure with Indian insurance companies.

GOVT. HELP INDISPENSABLE.

Mr. J. C. Setalvad quoted the case of a British Insurance Company who have announced that they would spend a million

(Continued from Page [illegible])

# TABULATED ADLETS
## 1 Anna Per Word.
## Minimum Re. 1

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted—A Stenographer for a** Prince of high standing. Must be specially good English Scholar and capable of taking down notes at a speed of not less than 150 words per minute. Knowledge of Hindi preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with photos (not returnable) and copies of recent certificates to: Box No. 9047, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted—Branch Secretary with** head quarter at Bombay Salary Rs. 200|- Office allowance 100|- plus travelling expenses commission. Apply to the Managing Director The Perpetual and Mutual Insurance Ltd., 10, Nicholson Road, Lahore. (3842).

**Wanted—Gujarati speaking M. A.,** M.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., B.T.S.T.C. male or female teachers; trained teachers able to conduct classes on Montessori methods in primary department; teachers for drawing, painting, handicraft, physical culture and scouting; a clerk conversant with English and Gujarati methods of bookkeeping, accountancy and typing. Only those trained and experienced should apply. Pay according to qualifications and previous experience with benefits of provident fund. Apply before 8th April stating terms to the Principal, Shrimati Gokalibai High School, Vile Parle. (3859).

### 27. HOTELS.

**Hotel India,** Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering. Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**Wanted Candidates for Electrical** Engineering Classes. Prospectus No. "E" free:—British India Technical College Sukkur (Sind). (3960).

**Why Despair?—Get Sound Train**ing and befit yourself for a brilliant billet. Apply Technological Institute, Civil Engineering, Rajkot. (3923).

**Senior Cambridge Institute,** near Congress House alone conducts classes regularly for Cambridge Senior, Punjab Matriculation and Ajmere Intermediate. Best coaching by experts. Apply immediately. (9173).

**Local Self-Government Service—** Next session of Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service, conducted under joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April 1935. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (3810).

### 68. PARTNERSHIPS

**Gentleman desires Partnership** in Film Distributing Company. Please write to Box No. 3954. "Bombay Chronicle."

### 69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

**Borrow Wisely. For Straight**forward Small-Loan-Transactions, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3941).

**Loans Rs. 1,000,000** available on mortgages estates, mills, factories, motors, stored goods, inheritance rights, on personal security to approved parties. Call Loan Arranging Co., 166, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 22633. (3958)

### 73. AGENTS WANTED

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS**
to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balsar | Broach | Baroda |
| Borivli | Bhusaval | Dahod |
| Deolali | Dhond | Daman |
| Dhanu Road | Golwad | Karjat |
| Kasara | Lonavla | Manmad |
| Matheran | Nasik | Navsari |
| Nasik | Shotapur | Virar |

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 74. AGENCIES WANTED

**Gentleman with 47 years' experi**ence in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

### 75. INVESTMENTS.

**Belgian Government Guaranteed** Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | .... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | .... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | .... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | .... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in [illegible]

## Public Notices

**LOST.**

Lost—A Letter of identity (Verakhe Haviet) in the name and belonging to Khodaram Kaizadi, son of Yadegar Irani, issued in Bombay, bearing No. 2288.

**W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.**

**NOTICE.**

Mr. H. H. LAKIN having retired from active work with the Company ceases to be a Director from this date.

JOSEPH KAY,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 31st March, 1935.
(9875)

**NOTICE.**

THIS IS TO INFORM ALL CONCERNED that our Contract for collection of royalty on sand and clay in the district of Thana and Colaba expires on 31-3-1935 and therefore we have stopped making collection from to-day.

We will therefore not be responsible, if any royalty is paid and received in our name after the date.

VISHRAM NARSI BROS.,
Royalty Contractor.
1-4-'35. (3961)

**NOTICE.**

RATEPAYERS ARE WARNED against paying bills for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving back the bills duly receipted at the time of payment. The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself impressed with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts written on ordinary slips of paper are invalid and cannot be recognised.

Ratepayers, when in doubt about any payment, or about any assessment matter relating to their properties, should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st April, 1935,
9869

**NOTICE.**

DEBENTURES OF THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Debenture-holders of the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) that the Trustees of the Debenture Trust-deed bearing date the 21st November, 1924, as modified by the Agreement dated the 31st day of August 1929 having agreed to sell the Mills property and having received part consideration money will from the day of 8th April 1935 proceed to pay a sum of Rs. 200 in part payment of each Debenture of the face value of Rs. 1,000 at the Registered Office of the Company at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, and the Debenture-holders are required to attend and produce the original Debentures for the payment being endorsed thereon at the said Office between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) on week days from the said day of 8th April, 1935.

(Sd.) H. F. COMMISSARIAT,
For self and Co-trustees.
9872

## Legal Notices

**Re: LOSS OF SHARES, and TRANSFER DEEDS of THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LTD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates of the above Company, bearing Nos. 2032, 17660 and 1463 standing in the names of Navajbai Nadirshah Messman and Maneckbai Meherjibhoy Antia and No. 3089, standing in the names of Vallabji Jadavji and Manibai, wife of Vallabji Jadavji and No. 17214 standing in the name of Narottamdas Tribhowandas and the relative transfer deeds signed by the abovenamed parties as Transferors have been stolen LOST or MISLAID from our client Haji Abdulla Noormahomed. Any claim in respect of these share Certificates and Transfer Deeds should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay, otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued in the names of the aforesaid holders of the shares to the said Haji Abdulla Noormahomed.

THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Haji Abdulla Noormahomed.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1935.

## Legal Notices

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LADY LUXMIBAI, widow and executrix of the estate and effects of Sir Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Kt., has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the Purchasers at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no Notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

**Description Of Property**

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (being Plot No. 4 on Darasha Dubash's, Nepean Sea Road Estate) of redeemed pension and tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 1401 square yards or thereabouts situate at Nepean Sea Road within the Town and registration Sub-District of Bombay forming part of land registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 573 and 104 A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3 and 4|7139 together with all buildings and premises standing thereon and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by Plot No. 3 agreed to be sold to D. D. Nasikwalla on or towards the West by Plot No. 5 agreed to be sold to Narsi Vardhman On or towards the North by the proposed Road on or towards the South by the property of Haji Haroon Sidick, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under D Ward No. 3325 (4) and Street No. 13 Darabsha Road.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1935.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
9870

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

TESTAMENARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administrationn of the property and credits of MAMAD ESSA also known as Mohmad Essa Chunawalla of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Lime Merchant and Contractor at the time of his death, residing at Cadel Road, Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

(1) KHATIZABAI, widow of Mamad Essa also known as Mohmad Essa Chunawalla, residing at the junction of Nakhoda Street and Kalsa Street, near Pydhownie, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) MARIAMBAI, widow of the said Mamad Essa also known as Mohmad Essa Chunawalla, residing at No. 17, Cadel Road, Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay both widows and two of the next of kin of the deceased both of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

The 23rd day [illegible]

## Auction Sales

**GANDHI & Co.**
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST CHINCH BUNDER ROAD NEAR KHADAK.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co. Attorneys for Mr. Ramzanally Ebrahim the Transferee and on account and at the risk of the Trustees of Haji Adam Sidick Charitable and Religious Trusts in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Transferee in the Transfer of Mortgage dated 3rd February 1935 and made between Bai Kulsumbai wife of Ramzanally Ebrahim and Kassamally Ramzanally Ebrahim of the one part and the said Ramzanally Ebrahim of the other part and Mortgage dated 26th February 1932 and made between Dr. Taherally Mahomedally Kajiji Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 422 of 1925 of the one part and the said Bai Kulsumbai wife of Ramzanally Ebrahim and Kasumally Ramzanally of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Monday the 1st day of April 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at 1st Chinch Bunder Road near Khadak containing by admeasurement 746 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by Collector under New No. 1870, New Survey No. 2989 and Cadastral Survey No. 1421 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'B' Ward Nos. 3114 & 16 and Street Nos. 167-169 and bounded on the East by the house of Syed Achhoo and others, on the West by the Property of Miya Haji Alaudin bin Haji Ebrahim Jitekar, on the North by the said Chinch Bunder First Road and on the South by the Property of Mahomed Ebrahim Parkar belonging to the Juma Masjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal and Co. Attorneys for the Transferee at their Office at No. 86, Esplanade Road Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

**J. S. MODY & Co.**

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECEGOODS, READY MADE CLOTHES AND SHOP FURNITURE. HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
SUIT NO. 322 of 1935.

Jivanlal Kurji ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Rajabalii Ladhabhai and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kantilal & Co., the Attorneys for the 7th defendants herein and in pursuance of the Consent Order passed in the above Suit on 19th March 1935 Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., will, on Wednesday the 3rd day of April at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the following woollen and cotton piece goods comprising of woollen Cashmere, blazer, palm beach, flannels, tussores, Swadeshi silks, shirtings, poplin, white shirtings, sponge and casement cloth, nets, drills, carpets, ready made coats and pants, shirts, table covers, pillow cases, towels and napkins, glass door cupboards, show cases, folding chairs, tables, wall clock, ceiling fan, etc., etc.

**N. Y. K. LINE**

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

| Steamers | Tons | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tokiwa Maru | 6972 | 18 Mar | 4 Apls. |
| Nagato Maru | 5901 | 20 Mar | 18 Apl |
| *Anyo Maru | 9300 | 30 Mar | 11 April |
| Toyama Maru | 7090 | 15 April | 21 April |
| Tokushima Maru | 5976 | 24 April | 30 Ap |
| *Taugo Maru | 7000 | 30 April | 12 Ma |

*Passenger Steamers with excellen accommodation and services £50-0 R turn Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

| | Tons | Leave Colombo |
|---|---|---|
| Suwa Maru | 10700 | 16 A |
| Fushimi Maru | 11000 | 30 A |

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES LONDON.

| | Tons | Leave Colombo |
|---|---|---|
| Haruna Maru | 10500 | 10 Apl |
| Katori Maru | 10000 | 25 Apl |

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

| | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| Tatsuta Maru | 17000 | 17 Ap |
| Asama Maru | 17000 | 8 M |

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVE

| | Tons | |
|---|---|---|
| Hawaii Maru | 16 | 29 |

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Hornby Road,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

# "Japan-China Unity" Talks Begin

## WILL THEY SHAKE HANDS?

## "White Men Disturbing Peace Of East"

(By CHAMAN LAL)

TOKYO, (By Mail).

The going and coming of Chinese officials, chief among them Mr. Wang Chung-Hui, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and now a Justice of the World Court at the Hague, may be taken as indicative of a keen desire on the part of China to reciprocate the friendly gestures made by Foreign Minister Hirota and to lay the basis for future co-operation between the two countries. These contacts between important men of both countries are creating a better atmosphere upon which to build in the future.

Mr. Wang Chung-Hui's visit is drawing to an end. The importance of his conversations here is apparent from the list of persons whom he met and which comprises virtually a "who's who" of Japan's leaders of the present day, including government officials as well as high army and navy officers. From what has been learned, these interviews have dealt mostly with generalities —a sort of preliminary encounter with both sides anxious to gauge the character of the other. With good-will evident on both sides, this exchange of views must have gone far towards dispelling the suspicion which has existed both in Japan and in China within the past two or three years regarding each other's motives, and if the conversations went no further than that, they will have accomplished almost useful purpose—in fact an indispensable one of relations between the two countries are again to be normalized.

THREE BASIC PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Hirota told the Diet on Thursday that no concrete measures had been discussed with Mr. Wang Chung-Hui but that "there is every reason to approve" the three basic principles put forward by the Chinese statesman in his talks here. Mr. Hirota enumerated these principles as follows: (1) the bonds of Sino-Japanese friendship must be tightened by peaceful means through diplomatic channels. (2) Sino-Japanese diplomacy must be conducted on the basis of equality and mutual prosperity, (3) not only the governments but the people of the two countries should join in Sino-Japanese co-operation.

This is a sound programme for Japan and China to pursue and one which cannot fail to meet with very general approval by other nations. If this programme is really adhered to, the rest of the world can set its mind at rest about the fate of China. If the first point is observed it means that there should be no recurrence of hostilities. If the second point is complied with, there need no fear that Japan will attempt to impose her will on China for that would not be negotiating on a basis of equality. The last point, namely co-operation of the peoples of the two countries, is merely the logical outcome of improved relations between the two governments. If the governments point the way, the people are bound to follow in the course of time. Sentiment-wise therefore it should be not difficult for the two nations to bury the hatchet.

[illegible] concrete result of Mr. Wang Chung-Hui's visit here is likely the new order that has gone out from Nanking strictly protecting lives and property and assuring complete freedom of movements and occupation which is intended to tighten the control over the boycott of Japanese goods. Further evidence of a conciliatory disposition on the part of China, is the reported removal of Shao Yuan-Chung, Chairman of the Nanking Publicity Committee who has been consistently anti-Japanese and his replacement by Mr. Yeh Chutsing who is expected to follow a more conciliatory line policy towards Japan.

[illegible] without attaching too much importance to the conversations that have been taking place, the fact that they have been held is a significant feature, for such meetings would have been impossible a year ago. This is surely a sign of improvement in Chinese sentiment [illegible] Japan but goes [illegible] of Chiang [illegible] said to [illegible]

opinion in China is not an easy one.

I am glad both China and Japan have now come to realise the need of unity and friendship, but there are many obstacles in the ways.

CHINESE HESITATE.

The Chinese are still divided and an influential faction known as the "Canton Group," backed by the British financiers (who hold great interests in China) is opposing Sino-Japanese co-operation.

The Chinese hesitate to shake hands in view of their sad experiences in the past, but the fact remains that no European nations helped them when they were fighting with Japan and the League of Nations proved most important. Hence the saner section in China realises the need of co-operating with Japan, which will man freedom from all international shackles, including freedom of Shanghai and Hongkong.

JAPANESE VIEW POINT.

Following is the gist of Japanese public opinion on the subject, which I quote from the leading most Japanese papers:—

Japan does not compel or coerce China to become her friend. If Japan really wanted to force any thing upon China, the time to do it was when the Japanese army of the Kuantung garrison marched to the Great Wall in response to the provocations of the Chinese troops year before last. The fact that the Japanese troops, after reaching a point from which they could have easily stormed Peiping, promptly retreated behind the wall clearly demonstrated the absence of hostile desires on the part of Japan. She earnestly wishes to-day not to combine with China to defy any other nation or nations, but merely to restore normal friendly relations with her neighbour.

Both Japan and China occupy rather important positions on the organic relationship of the world. To have these two nations placed in anomalous relations to each other is not for the best interests of the world at large. From the viewpoint of improving world business likewise it is highly desirable that the two leading nations in the far East should shake hands. It seems even more proper for these nations to use their best influence prompt this happy development, especially in view of their past interferences.

WHITE MEN'S ATTITUDE.

"We are at a loss, therefore, to understand the true intent of some nations when we are informed that they are not at all satisfied by their present happy turn of affairs between China and Japan.

It is deposterous, of course, for these nations to grudge the restoration of amicable relations between the two nations whose discord caused them keen regret only a few years ago. If the report is true that efforts are being made secretly by some to keep the Chinese and Japanese enemies instead of friends, such manoeuvres must be condemned as a disturbing the peace of the Far East.

CONCLUSION.

The atmosphere in Japan is thick with all sorts of rumours just now, and the predominating idea is that Japan must loose no chance in shaking hands with China, whatever the rival nations may feel.

The coming two weeks will decide the issue one way or the other and all possibilities point towards a happy union of the two great Asiatic countries, who are similar in culture, religion arts and what not.

Will they pave a way for the revival of Asia's glory.

## ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, March 31

It has been decided to hold an All-India Industrial Exhibition here, from 15th April. Acharya P.C. Roy has been requested to open it.

An All-India Poets' Conference will also be held on this occasion.

The Durbar of the Nabha State [illegible] announced a further contribution of Rs. 20,000 making a total of Rs. 25,000 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.

## GIRNI KAMGAR UNION REGISTERED

### Redress Of Several Grievances Of Workers Secured

"All along we have fought for workers. We are still living to commit the millowners' offensive with redoubled energy after silent and strenuous work of six months for the betterment of the mill workers' deplorable conditions."

So says Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union in a statement he has issued:—

Since the strike, the All-India Trade Union Congress appointed a Committee to investigate into the Girni Kamgar Union Dispute. After long and careful investigation the Committee has reported in unmistakable and unequivocal terms that the propaganda against Messrs. Alwe and Kandalkar was unwarranted and the tactics of the so-called communist group aided by Messrs. Nimbkar and Karnik was responsible for the failure of the strike.

Since the report has been published we restarted our activities among the textile workers. We have been working silently in the chawls of the workers in order to avoid clashes with the hostile group of Nimbkar and now we wish to place before the public the report of the work during the last six months.

The cancellation of the registration of the Union owing to the failure in sending the annual returns to the Registrar hampered our work at the outset. It was the duty of the then General Secretary, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar to send the returns to the Registrar. He had the files and accounts which were handed over to him by Mr. S. G. Mhapankar, ex-General Secretary when he became General Secretary on March 3, 1934. He failed to send the returns to the Registrar for reasons best known to him. This was the first time in five years that the Union failed to send the returns to the Registrar and the registration was cancelled. We have now secured the Registration of our Union in the name of "Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay."

It is well-known to the public that we have fought all along selflessly for the cause of the workers. We have no hesitation to admit that we have differed with the tactics of the so-called Communists and worked as genuine trade unionists. We are still living to combat the Millowners' offensive with redoubled energy, after a period of silent and strenuous work during the last six months for the betterment of the deplorable conditions of the mill workers.

GRIEVANCES REDRESSED.

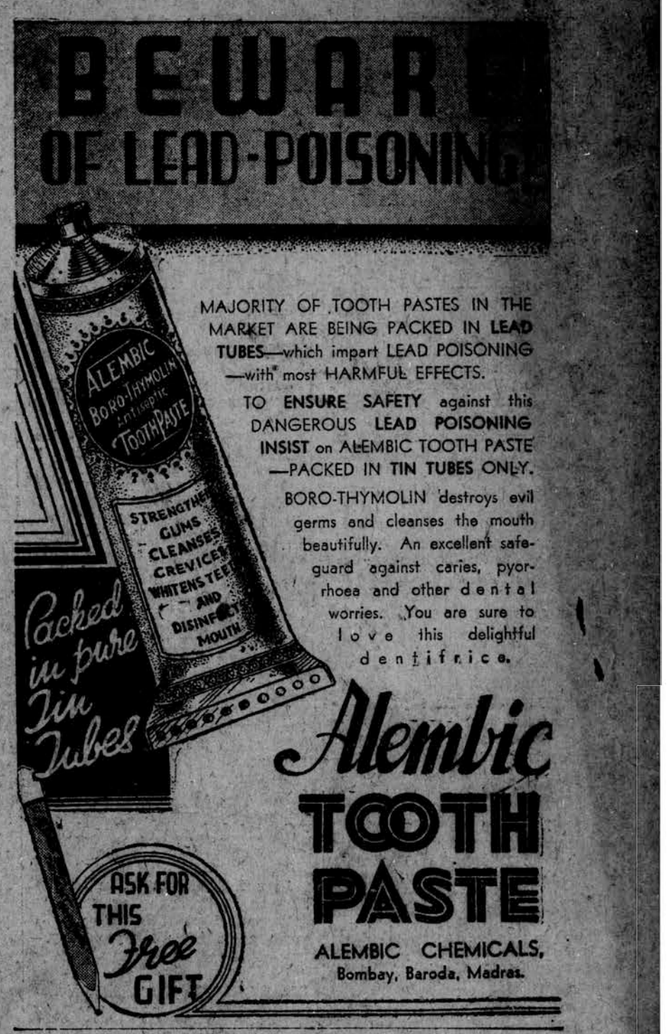
The Head Office of the Girni Kamgar Union at Batatawalla Mansion at Lalbaug has become again the central place for the mill workers to file their grievances and get them promptly redressed.

During the last six months, more than two hundred complaints were lodged with us and most of them were redressed successfully. The complaints were chiefly about wrongful discharges, reinstatements, re-engagements, extra hours complaints, claim for wages, low wages, assaults and intimidation and bribery and corruption. We made a representation to Kamala (Old Pabaney) Mills and tried for re-engagements of old workers. We were partially successful in this. In Jacob Sassoon Mills about 108 women winders were discharged, but they were also reinstated through our intervention. The G. K. U. has succeeded in affecting an increment in wages of fixed workers in the Shrinivas Mills. It is to our credit that as a result of forwarding the grievances of the Standard Mills. They have secured increments in their wages. The attempts of the management of the Jubilee Mills to introduce the Ahmedabad new system of extracting double work from the spinners even during recess time was nipped in the bud by the efforts of our Union.

We take this opportunity of mentioning that we appreciate the services rendered to our Union by the Labour Officer Mr. Gilligan in the matter of settling grievances of workers.

We have started work again with determination. We are confident that our patient work will no doubt bear fruit. It will not be long before the Girni Kamgar Union will resuscitate itself as the leader of the textile workers and will be in the vanguard of the struggle for the redress of their increasing grievances.

Lucknow.—Dr. A. [illegible] ner, Vice [illegible] Punjab, [illegible] be the [illegible] All-[illegible]



BEWARE
OF LEAD-POISONING
MAJORITY OF TOOTH PASTES IN THE MARKET ARE BEING PACKED IN LEAD TUBES—which impart LEAD POISONING —with most HARMFUL EFFECTS.
TO ENSURE SAFETY against this DANGEROUS LEAD POISONING INSIST on ALEMBIC TOOTH PASTE —PACKED IN TIN TUBES ONLY.
BORO-THYMOLIN destroys evil germs and cleanses the mouth beautifully. An excellent safeguard against caries, pyorrhoea and other dental worries. You are sure to love this delightful dentifrice.
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# India Independence Day In U. S. A.

## CELEBRATION IN DETROIT

(From A Correspondent)

DETROIT, Feb. 4.

On January 26th, 1935, the India Independence Central Committee, of Detroit, Michigan, sponsored a banquet celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of India's Independence. The dinner was well attended, the Committee serving approximately two hundred people, Indians and American sympathisers. Gandhi caps were in evidence, the banquet hall at Central Church was colorfully decorated with India printed drapes, Indian and American flags, and red, white, and green streamers. Several ladies, hostesses of the several tables, were beautifully attired in saris. A quartet of Indian artists sang "Bande Materam," and an Indian soloist sang Indian songs, and also an American soloist sang appropriate American songs. Savory Indian dishes were thoroughly enjoyed by the guests. In a few words, the Central Committee feels that this anniversary dinner was as well attended and well received as was the first in 1930.

The programme was begun with a few words of welcome and explanation of the activities of the organization in Detroit, from the Executive-Secretary Mr. S. N. Das Gupta, who turned the meeting over to the toastmaster, Nur M. Malik, N.D., both of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Vida K. Malik read the Declaration of Independence, and expressed the renewed hopes for India's ultimate 'arrival' at her goal.

"Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar," of New York, addressed the gathering to the effect that "if India gains her freedom by non-violent resistance, she will do more for world peace than all the peace conferences in the world." He stated that he considered the struggle of India a world conflict for the principles of freedom. "If you do not lift the burden from the shoulders of the Chinese, and free the Indians, perhaps the days of freedom in other countries which now know it, are numbered."

"Mr. Tarini Prasad Sinha," former member of the Indian National Congress, now a student at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, made a plea for an intellectual and understanding response from the people of America. "I give you a pledge, in return, said Mr. Sinha," that we will not harter nor lay down our right, and that we will continue to uphold your ideals of freedom.

"Dr. Frederick B. Fisher," pastor of Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Michigan formerly Bishop of Calcutta, declared in favour of India's Independence.

The following resolution was introduced by former "Attorney-General of Michigan, Patrick H. O'Brien," seconded by "Captain Robert Montieth, of the Irish Republican Army," and unanimously supported by the guests:

"This meeting of Indian residents of Detroit and vicinity and of American friends of India, gathered together to celebrate the anniversary of India's Declaration of Independence, again reiterates its wholehearted service and support for the achievement of Purna Swaraj for India, as enunciated under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi by the Indian National Congress.

## TURNING NIGHT-SOIL INTO MANURE

### Gandhiji To See Demonstration Of Indore Process

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, March 30

In the course of a letter, expressing his thanks to Mr. G.C Tambe Farm Superintendent, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore for sending the booklet describing the 'Indore-process,' cess', Mahatma Gandhi has expressed a desire to see for himself the 'Indore process' at work.

[illegible] Nagpur.—The C. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill and the C. P. Tenancy (Amendment) Bill which were recently [illegible] law by the C. P. Legislative Council.

thrown out as waste are converted into manure.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL SET UP

A special tribunal has been set up by an order of the Nawab of Jaora to try 2 Police officers, Abdul Gani and Manzur Ahmed as well as a number of Policemen of the State for alleged complicity in a murder case. Shocking allegations of corruption, graft and bribery have been levelled against the said police officers who are placed under arrest.

Sensational disclosures are expected in the course of the trial.

# SHEFFIELD SUFFERS SURPRISE DEFEAT

## Leicester Fights Hard Against Relegation

### MANCHESTER CITY'S DEFEAT MAY DEPRIVE HER OF CHAMPIONSHIP CHANCE

LONDON, March 30.

Sixty thousand spectators were present at Villa Park.

Arsenal took lucky lead two minutes from the start when Drake opened score for the side with a straight shot at Morton who failed to gather. Beasley was robbed of a shot at the empty net. Soon after Drake was fouled and Bastin scored from penalty. There was a precision about Arsenal which the home team lacked. Drake scored the third goal and Arsenal had a lead of three goals at changeover. Villa fought hard and Houghton scored direct from free kick. Arsenal did not have so much of play but were the more impressive side.

LEICESTER'S LEAD.

Leicester fighting hard against relegation deserved win but missed early chances. Middle scored the first goal for Leicester and Maw following it up gave Leicester lead of two goals in the first half. Leicester played a defensive game. Liverpool faded out near the goal. Ex-Spurite O'Callaghan scored the third goal. Johnson scored the only goal for Liverpool just before the end.

At Roker Park, Hall left-back scored with a magnificent volley from half-way after the game had been in progress for quarter of an hour. Leeds played a fast and vigorous game. Sunderland was leading by one goal to nil when the sides changed over. Gurney scored the second goal from overhead and scoring again later completed tally.

MANCHESTER'S DEFEAT

By to-day's defeat Manchester City has probably lost the chance of championship. Huddersfield played a versatile game combined with powerful attack. Richardson opening the score for the side gave Huddersfield a lead of one goal at the interval. Anderson and Lythgoe scored the second and the third goals for the side.

SHEFFIELD'S SURPRISE DEFEAT

Sheffield Wednesday suffered a surprise defeat. Both goals had narrow escapes. Cooper centred and three players jumped up to the head but missed and the ball went to Hooper who scored the only goal for Wednesday Maxwell equalised before the interval. Later Maxwell added to the score. Preston were the faster and more methodical side.

Tottenham Hotspurs attacked with skill but Albion had good defence and the sides changed over with no score. W. G. Richardson scored the only goal for Albion. Tottenham Hotspurs lost dash in the second half. —Reuters Special.

### LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Mar. 30

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 1 Arsenal 3.
Chelsea 4 Blackburn 2.
Derby nil Portsmouth 1.
Everton 5 Stoke nil.
Grimsby 4 Birmingham 3.
Huddersfield 3 Manchester City nil.
Leicester 3 Liverpool 1.
Preston 2 Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Sunderland 3 Leeds nil.
Tottenham nil West Bromwich 1
Wolverhampton 5 Middlesborough 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 2 Blackpool 2.
Bolton 1 Bradford 2.
Bradford City 3 Newcastle 3.
Burnley nil Brentford 3.
Manchester United 3 Hull nil.
Notts County 1 Norwich nil.
Oldham 2 Fulham 1.
Port Vale nil Bury 1.
Sheffield United 1 West Ham 2.
Southampton 1 Plymouth nil.
Swansea 3 Nottingham Forest nil.

THIRD DIVISION.
(Southern Section).

Aldershot 1 Bristol City nil.
Brighton 2 Coventry nil.
Bristol Rovers 3 Reading nil.
Cardiff 3 Millwall 1.
Charlton nil Northampton 1.
Crystal Palace 1 Bournemouth nil.
Luton 3 Clapton Orient nil.
Queens Park Rangers 2 Watford 1.
Southend nil Gillingham nil.
Swindon 6 Exeter 1.
Torquay 3 Newport 1.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section).

Accrington 1 Halifax 1.
Chester 3 Mansfield 2.
Crewe 1 Lincoln nil.
Darlington 4 Rotherham nil.
Doncaster 3 Carlisle nil.
Gateshead 1 Wrexham nil.
Hartlepool nil Rochdale nil.
New Brighton 3 Chesterfield 1.
Southport nil Barrow 2.
Stockport 1 Tranmere nil.
York 4 Walsall 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
(First Division).

Ayr 3 Dundee 2.
Dunfermline 2 Partick 1.
Motherwell 3 St. Mirren nil.
Queen of South nil Kilmarnock 1.

### Scottish Cup Semi Finals

LONDON, Mar. 30.

The following are the results of the Scottish Cup Semi finals:—

Hamilton 2 Aberdeen 1 (at Celtic Park).

Rangers 1 Hearts 1.—Reuter's Special.

### Scottish League Football

LONDON, March 30.

In a football match, in the first division of Scottish League, Airdrieonians beat Hibernians by seven goals to nil yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

### MOSLEY BEAT LIVERPOOL

LONDON, March 30.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union-Rules to-day:—

Bradford 3, London Scottish 12;
Blackheath 27, Bristol 0;
Coventry 14, Roay Air Force 0;
Devonport Services 21, Aldershot Services 15;
Halifax 5, Waterloo 16;
Harlequins 31, Gloucester 10;
Leicester 11, Bath 6;
London Irish 11, Woodford 11;
Manchester 5, Hoadingley 6;
Mosley 27, Liverpool 0;
Northampton 39, Guy's Hospital 6;
Richmond 9, Rossyln Park 13;
Wasps 9, Portsmouh Services 3;
Old Alleynians 0, Old Merchant Taylors 21;
Cardiff 20, Llanelly 3;
Crosskeys 14, Peneath 0;
Swansea 11, Neath 3;
Torquay Athletic 29, St. Bart's Hospital 5;
Edinburg Wanderers 6, Kelso 10;
West of Scotland 18, Gala 0.—Reuter's Special.

### Scottish League Scorers

LONDON, March 30.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Aberdeen: (Mills);
Hamilton: (Wilson), King;
Rangers: (Gillick);
Hearts: (Walker);
Ayr: (Fleming) (Mccall);
Dundee: (Macnaughton, Robertson);
Dunfermline: (Mcgowan, Dobson)
Partick: Hastie);
Motherwell: Ellis (Ogilvie, Macfadyen);
Kilmarnock: (Williamson))—Reuter's Special.

### Rugby League Cup Semifinals

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 30.

The following are the results of the Rugby League Cup Semifinals:—

Barrow 5, Castleford 11;
Huddersfield 21, Hull 5.

### Warrington Beat York

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 30.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Barrow v. Rochdale (Unplayed).
Castleford v. Batley (Unplayed).
Dewsbury 9, Salford 0.
Halifax 13, Liverpool 4.
Hull v. Featherstone (Unplayed).
Keighley 16, Hull Kingstone Rovers 13.
Leeds v. Wakefield Trinity (Unplayed).
Leigh 7, St. Helens 5.
Oldham v. Huddersfield (Unplayed).
St. Helens [illegible]ation 11, Broughton [illegible] (Unplayed).

# RACE PROGRESS THROUGH SOUL CULTURE

### Spiritual Service Is Above Service To Body, Says Madame Wadia

The limitations of modern social service to solve the problems of modern civilization were dealt with by Madame Sophia Wadia on Thursday afternoon in her lecture before the Indian Women's Unity Club. Many in India to-day are glamoured with the show of political and economic progress that Western civilization offers, and the growing desire to serve and help those less fortunate than ourselves is likely to lead to an attempt at blind imitation of the Western model of social service.

We should realize, however, that Westerners unanimously recognize that something is fundamentally wrong with the present system of social service, though they do not agree on what the trouble is or how to remedy it. Whatever direction the effort takes, whether it be slum clearance or the establishment of rescue homes or the spread of education, new problems crop up as the attempt is made to solve the old ones. At best, alleviation of misery for a short time seems to be the best that can be done now. It is not lack of money that prevents success; it is rather paucity of understanding and soul discrimination that is wanting to make these efforts fruitful.

TOUCH THE INNER MAN.

The fact is, Madame Wadia declared, no amount of change of external conditions can be of permanent avail without a change of the inner attitude. The problems of service of humanity are essentially problems of ethical standards and of spiritual ideals. Greed and jealousy and anger are as much in evidence among the rich and educated as among the poor and ignorant, as prevalent in palace as in chawl. Leaders in the West are coming to realize that something within the individual must be touched if we are to help him in a real way.

SOUL SERVICE.

The philosophy of ancient India gives the clue. It emphasizes that soul service is the highest one human being can render to another and that service of the soul by the soul and through the soul is possible only when we have unfolded our own soul qualities. The ancients had more true Wisdom than our twentieth century civilization, for all its running water and lifts and electric fans, the speaker declared, and therefore we must turn to them to learn how the soul can be touched and people energized to improve themselves. Spiritual service is above service to body mind, and character because it can inspire that improvement.

It is as we purify ourselves that we can best help forward the progress of the race, the speaker concluded.

### FOR OLYMPIC GAMES COMPETITORS

#### German Shipping Companies Offer Fare Reductions

CALCUTTA, March 30.

The "United Press" understands the German shipping companies have agreed to grant a reduction of 20 per cent in fares to all overseas competitors in the Olympic Games, 1935 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Olympic Winter sports) and in Berlin (Olympic Summer Sports). The reduction will also be given to their wives and to their children under 18 years of age, as well as to the members of the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committee.

In addition, the reduction in fares will also be granted to the representatives of Amateur Associations of Athletic Sports accompanying the teams if there is sufficient proof of their activity in connection with the Olympic Games. In order to obtain the reduction in fares, it will be necessary, in every case, to produce an identity card made out by the International Committee. Furthermore it will be necessary to undertake the journeys within certain stated times.—United Press.

### BILLIARDS' CLOSING SCORES

(Special Cable.)

[illegible]

The marriage of Mr. Yusuf Moledina with Miss Rukia, daughter of I. F. Lalljl was celebrated at Noor Baug on Saturday.

The marriage of Mr. Yusuf E. Moledina with Miss Rukia, daughter of I. F. Lalljee, was celebrated at Noor Baug on Saturday. The bridegroom is the eldest son of Mr. Ebrahim Moledina, a well-known Khoja Merchant of Bombay. The bride comes from the well-known family of Mr. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee and is the eldest daughter of Mr. Ibrahimbhoy F. Lalljee. A large number of prominent citizens were present at the function.

Nearly a thousand ladies participated in a pleasure cruise round the Bombay harbour, organised by the Gujarati Stree Mandal on Friday afternoon.

### Wadhwan Boarding House

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN CITY, Mar. 24

The Sarvajanik Hindu Boarding owes its life to the untiring efforts and perseverance of Mr. Girdharlal who having withdrawn from Dhrangadhra in consequence of an agitation, settled down to some work of public utility. In the beginning paid students were admitted—the maximum monthly payment being Rs. 8-0-0 for boarding and lodging. Subsequently the proprietor made an allowance for those who paid half fees, and to day one is pleased to note that there are free students also. That he has succeeded in popularising this boarding house is a fact that cannot be disputed in the presence of increasing numbers every year.

Now that the proprietor who is looking after the upkeep of such an institution is to leave Wadhwan City in order to settle down in his place of birth, what will be the fate of this boarding house, is a question persistently asked by those who are interested in the education of their sons. Mr. Girdharlal has approached heads of each community with a proposal to maintain this institution under a Trust as otherwise he will have to close it down. But the public with their inborn conservatism is yet undecided. To-day the need of the boarding is greater still when one learns that the High School is overflooded with students.

Nagardas Jivraj Shah—a public worker of Wadhwan has done a great service to the student world by issuing an appeal to the public to rescue an old boarding house The public—particularly each community will be failing in their duty in case they hesitate to devote a part of accumulated funds to the educational advancement of students by taking over the management.

JORAWARNAGAR SAYLA TRAMWAY.

This small line eighteen miles is owned and managed by the Sayla Durbar. The authorities are so indifferent to the needs of the travelling public that some time [illegible] by foot is better. [illegible] benefits none.

DHRANGADHRA

The [illegible] of Maharajah Dhran[illegible]ra to London is de[illegible]ed g[illegible] thereby to m[illegible] spec[illegible] face of all [illegible] one [illegible] em[illegible] [illegible] my to run it as otherwise half

### LIVERPOOL CHAMPION CHASE

#### Double Crossed Wins Race

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 30.

In the Liverpool Champion Chase run over a distance of approximately three miles on the Grand National course, Golden Miller starting even, unshipped jockey at the first fence.

The race was won by Mr. Vitmey's Double Crossed starting 9/1, which is a consolation for Thomond's defeat in the Grand National.

### Karwar Peasants' Relief Fund

Mr. Narayan Balwant Deshpande writes from Princess Street, Bombay:—

"A fund for the Relief of Karwar Peasants was raised under the patronage of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and some contributions, made through me were duly forwarded to the above Committee.

The names with their donations are as under:—

Messrs Jaywant Shantaram Brothers Rs. 151; Kasturi Nagesh Pai Rs. 125; Narayan Vyankatesh Shenoy Rs. 101; S Vithal Narayan Kamat Rs. 101; Narayan Balwant Deshpande Rs. 100; Govind Yeshwant Shet Lubri Rs. 50; Bhola Krishna Kamat Rs 25; Ramgappa Ramakrishna Shanbhag Rs. 25; Vyankatdas Narayan Shanbhag Rs. 25; Shivram Ramchoba Prabhoo Rs. 25; Hari Ganesh Prabhu Rs. 25; Kashinath Damodar Naik Rs. 25; Anant Ghansham Asgaokar Rs. 25 Total Rs. 803.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

noon: Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music—(Marathi records).
p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. Lunch Hour Selections (Columbia Records).

p.m. Indian Programme: "Rasa Krida" For fifteen minutes. Pt. Goswami Narayan (Recorded by H.M.V.)
15 p.m. Indian Ladies' Hour: Fashion Talk, No. 1, by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma (in Hindi). This evening Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma who has already given talks from this Studio on various subjects is to give the first talk in this series in Hindi on "Fashion." These talks, it is hoped, will be interesting to our listeners.
45 p.m. Light Music: S. P. Vedphatak of Poona.
45 p.m. Shree Bhagvat Gita Pravachan, by Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
p.m. Talk on "Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebration in the British Empire" (in Gujarati). By Khan Sahib Manek Hormasjee Dadachanjee, F.C.I., (England).
15 p.m. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
40 p.m. European Programme: Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
50 p.m. Nevio Roversi, Reading from Shakespeare. Silloquy, "Now I am Alone" ("Hamlet"). Opening Scene from "Twelfth Night."
p.m. A Violin Recital. Leo Cherniavsky, assisted by Madam T. E. Barron.

p.m. The Art Players: Directed by Josef Barthel: 1. Marche, Alard. 2. Hungarian Dances, Brahms. 3. Orientale. C. Cui. 4. Aus Wein, Kreisler. 5. Schon Rosmarin, Kreisler. 6. Poeme Hongroise, Iecksai. 7. Chanson Hindou. Rimsky Korsakov. 8. Chanson Arabe. Rimsky Korsakov. 9. Melodie, Rubenstein. 10. Prize Song, Wagner.

### Empire Broadcasting

45 p.m. Big Ben. "Pity the Poor Fish." An April 1 programme. Presented by William MacLurg.
15 p.m. Sports Talk.
30 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. Leader, Philip Whiteway. Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Muriel Starkie (Mezzo-soprano).
-30 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay, Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
10 p.m. The News and Sports Results.

10-20 p.m. A Studio Concert. Gladys Knight (Contralto) and Lucy Scollock (Pianoforte).
10-45 p.m. Trose and his Mandoliers, with Don Carlos (Tenor).
11-15 p.m. Close down.

### DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Galli-Curci." Daily at 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Forsaking All Others." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Chhatrapati Sambhajee." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tropical Express." Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Bowery." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Gilded Lily." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nell Gwyn." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Time as usual.
GLOBE — "Misar-Ka-Khazana." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Last Gentleman." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Tailspin Tommy." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

### *3 Arts Circle's Reception To Mme. Galli Curci*

The Three Arts Circle will give a reception to Madame Galli Curci to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane-Rafaai. There will be Nautch song with Bhav by Ashick Hussain.

DONATION FOR HINDI UNIVERSITY

An Indore correspondent writes:—"Rai Bahadur Dr. Sarjuprasad Tiwari, ex-Inspector General of Hospitals, Indore State, and the founder of the Madhyabharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti of Indore, has announced a donation of Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 20,000 for the proposed Hindi University of Indore.
This donation with the big house promised by Pandit Lakshmi Narayan Trivedi has formed a promising nucleus for the University. The house contains 17 big rooms besides a large hall. Steps are being taken to create a fund of 1 lakh of rupees for the purpose."

## CONSOLIDATE CONGRESS FORCES

### Celebrate National Week Befitting City's Name

### MR. NAGINDAS' EXHORTATION TO CONGRESS MEN

The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony took place on Sunday morning on the terrace of the Congress House, in the presence of a large number of Congressmen, men and women volunteers and spectators.
Mr. Nagindas Master, the Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who unfurled the tri-coloured Flag to the accompaniment of the 'Vande Mataram' song, in the course of his speech, said that there was no need of stressing the importance of the National Flag, as practically everyone by this time knew that the tri-colour had come to stay.
The speaker reminded his audience of the National Week, which would start from April 6 and continue for a week. This week, which was being celebrated all over India for the past 15 years, should be celebrated this year in Bombay, in a way befitting the name of the "Urbs Prima in Indis". All Congressmen in the City should join hands in celebrating the Week, and thus further strengthen the National Organisation. There was need of great organisation and the opportunity of the celebration of the Week should not be missed, and a consolidation of all the Congress forces should be made. He hoped that Bombay would celebrate the Week in a grand style.
With cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Bharat Mata-ki-jai", the function came to a close.

## RAILWAY TIMINGS

### AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

| Trains. | Arrivals. H.M. |
|---|---|
| Madras Mail .. | 5 00 |
| Peshwar & Lucknow Express | 6 15 |
| Calcutta Mail via Nagpur | 7 50 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki | 9 00 |
| Madras Express .. | 10 15 |
| Deccan Queen .. | 10 25 |
| Poona Mail .. | 11 40 |
| Nagpur Express .. | 14 45 |
| Poona Fast Passenger .. | 16 25 |
| Poona Express .. | 19 25 |
| Allahabad Express .. | 20 40 |
| | Departures. |
| Allahabad Express .. | 7 00 |
| Poona Express .. | 8 00 |
| Poona Fast Passenger .. | 11 55 |
| Madras Express .. | 13 45 |
| Poona Mail .. | 15 30 |
| Deccan Queen .. | 17 15 |
| Punjab Mail .. | 17 50 |
| Calcutta Mail via Nagpur .. | 18 10 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki | 21 15 |
| Nagpur Express .. | 21 30 |
| Madras Mail .. | 22 00 |
| Peshawar & Lucknow Express | 23 00 |

### AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

| | H.M. |
|---|---|
| No. 8 Up Passenger .. | 5 35 |
| No. 20 Up Delhi Express .. | 6 00 |
| No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail .. | 7 00 |
| No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail | 7 40 |
| *No. 4 Up Frontier Mail .. | 8 30 |
| No. 4 Up Frontier Mail (on Saturdays) .. | 8 35 |
| No. 12 Up Passenger .. | 14 20 |
| No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express .. | 19 05 |
| No. 6 Up Passenger .. | 20 55 |
| Departures from Bombay Central | |
| No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express .. | 8 43 |
| No. 9 Down Passenger .. | 8 55 |
| No. 11 Down Passengers .. | 13 25 |
| No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail .. | 20 25 |
| No. 3 Down Frontier Mail | 21 30 |
| No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail | 21 [illegible] |
| No. 19 Down Delhi Express | 22 00 |
| No. 7 Down Passenger .. | 22 15 |

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

| | H.M. |
|---|---|
| *On Saturday only Passengers going to Europe .. | 8 59 |

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Managing Committee of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledges the receipt of the Government of India Inscribed Stock of the 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Loan of 1865 No. B. O. 622 for Rs. 900 and Rs. 185-13-3 in cash from the Trustees of the Saraswat Samuha Justice Telang Charity Fund, Bombay, as an endowment to the Mandali, the interest on which is to be annually utilized in giving books to poor and deserving students of the community at the discretion of the Committee, in memory of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a public lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode will speak on "Fundamentals of true Spiritual Knowlegde as taught in Zoroastrianism."

## CINEMA BENEFIT PERFORMANCES

The following are the Cinema Benefit Performances at which Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Brabourne will be present (Short coat):
To-day (Monday) at 10 p.m., when the Wellington Cinema and United Artists present "Nell Gwyn."
Monday (8th inst.) at 10 p.m., when the Regal Cinema and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer present "Sequoia."
Friday (May 3rd) at 10 p.m., when the Excelsior Cinema present "The Old Curiosity Shop."

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE.

The Regal Cinema and United Artists will present a programme of "Silly Symphonies" and "Mickey House" on Sunday morning (April 7th) from 10-30 to 12.
Monday (April 29th) at 10 p.m. when the Pathe Cinema and Paramount present "Limehouse Blues."
Thursday (April 25th) at 3-30 p.m., when the Empire Cinema and Fox Film Co. present "Cavalcade."
All prices will be as usual, but children will be admitted at half price.

"BUILDING OF CHARACTER."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation and the Youth Lodge of Theosophical Society, Prof. H. C. Kumar of Karachi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Building of Character."

"F" WARD D. C. C.

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Council of the "F" Ward D. C. C. will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, in the Committee's Office, Parel.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (2nd inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria will further give a discourse in Gujarati on "The Age of Zarathushtra."

B. P. RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

The 19th annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Tuesday (2nd inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), when the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper will preside.

SHIVAJI NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

This school conducted by the Parel Education Society for the benefit of the Backward and Depressed Classes has been registered by Government. It imparts instructions up to matriculation examination.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Maulvi Abdul Majid of the Woking Mosque will deliver a public lecture on "Islam and Democracy" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, H. H. the Sheriff Mouly Mustafa-El-Raisuni of Morocco will preside.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of members will be held on Wednesday (3rd inst.) at the Prince of Wales' Museum at 6-15 p.m.

TO "G" WARD RESIDENTS.

For the convenience of the residents of G Ward, four offices to register Municipal complaints have been open, namely at (1) Kanti Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, (2) c/o Mr. Dagdu Pulse Delisle Road, opposite Cement Chawls, (3) Messrs. Khimji Madan Boujporia & Co., crossing of Tulsi Pipe and Ferguson Road, Lower Parel and (4) Office of the G Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar.
They are requested to file their complaints to any of these offices when Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel, a G Ward Corporator, will attend to it.

FREE MEDICINE

A herbal medicine, which it is claimed, cures insanity, will be given free to those who apply to Mr. Champaklal Tribhovandas Mehta, 20 Navroji Street, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

## *OFFICIAL & PERSONAL*

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne lunched with the Committee of the Bombay Hunt on the Race Course and afterwards attended the Races on Saturday.

# In And Around Bombay

*(From Our Staff Correspondents)*

### *"The Indian Liberal"*

We welcome the first issue of "The Indian Liberal", which we suppose—though it is not thus expressly stated,—is going to be the official organ of the Indian Liberal Party in Western India. It is a sign of the times that Indian liberalism in its old age, and utterly friendless as Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary points out in his message, is resorting to the press.
The policy of this new Weekly is based on the generally well-understood tenets of Liberalism, and does not need any detailed mention here. It is stated 'seriatim,' in the editorial columns. The following exposition, however, will bear reproduction:
"Without verbosity, and even without comment we present our policy.
"We are proud of it and can think of no thinking Indian or Britisher who could disagree with us. Those whose minds and hearts are enslaved by a thousand hatreds will dislike us. We shall lose no time trying to convert them. They are dead to reason, and this last is our only weapon. But we will fight tooth and nail to protect the growing generation from being contaminated by superstition and madness!"
For the present we will leave this 'tour de force' without comment!
A glance at the contents however, shows that there are only two articles, in this opening number which have anything to do with the editorial credo. Both these, again, are very general and discussive. We come across 'A Trip to Tripoli' 'Shadow and Song 'Concerning Nudity', 'Age of Fashion' and all such things as go to make a week-end paper but hardly anything to further or to 'advocate' the long list of highly laudable aims and aspirations presented to the reader!
But it would be perhaps unfair to judge this new-born offspring of Indian Liberalism too harshly by its very first number. And so "luck and long life!"

### *A Deserving Institution*

It is no easy task to carry light into the dark, gloomy slums of the city. An educational institution in the mill-area in Parel is not only a prime necessity; it is a positive blessing to hundreds of children of the poor workers to many of whom, education and enlightenment are a matter of luxury beyond their reach. An educational enterprise in such circumstances does not bring to the persons taking up the noble task, any chance of a mercenary profit. On the other hand, it calls for great sacrifice, and strenuous exertion undaunted by discouraging conditions such as the inability of the parents to provide education for their children.
The Maharshtra High School deserves congratulations for the selfless contribution it has made towards educating more than 400 children of the labourers in the locality. The institute also deserves help and support from benevolently disposed citizens who are really interested in the welfare of a section of the population in the city, who, mainly depend on the sympathy of their more fortunate neighbours.
Mr. Nagesh Mahadeo Kale, the principal of the institute, whose sincerity of purpose has evoked praise from the Governor of Bombay, has spared no pains since 1926, when the school was first started, to disseminate knowledge among the poorer classes in the mill-area. It need scarcely be added that special responsibility rests not only on the Municipal Corporation but also on the public who ought to rally to the support of this institution.
Time and again, the mill-owners have claimed that they have been taking real interest in the welfare of the workers and their children. There cannot be a better opportunity for them to do something substantial for the benefit of the children, who may perhaps one day find a place in their very mills, and not as mere mill-workers but something more important.
One earnestly wishes that the advice of Lord Brabourne to the millowners to support such a benevolent institution as the Maharashtra High School will not go unheeded. All that the school needs is a building and a couple of thousand rupees to meet the annual deficit.

## *KEEP THE FLAG FLYING*

### *Nagindas Master Hoists Tricolour*

On the occasion of the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony of the Dadar District Congress Committee which took place on Sunday morning, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., made an earnest appeal to the residents of the Dadar locality who had met in the Office Hall of the Dadar District Congress Committee to hear him.
At the outset he congratulated the Dadar workers for their efforts to keep the flag always flying by carrying on a constructive work which is forging ahead inspite of the present political lull. He complimented the Dadar Committee for its work of the Industrial Home and the Hindi and political training classes. He also urged the observance of the coming 'National Week' in a fitting manner.
After Sjt. Ishwarbhai Patel thanked Mr. Nagindas Master the function came to a close.

## *MR. CHITRE TO ACT FOR JUSTICE KANIA*

### *Mr. Indranarayen, Acting Chief Judge Small Causes Court*

It is understood that Mr. A. A. Chitre, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, is shortly to be appointed as an acting judge of the High Court of Bombay in place of Mr. Justice Kania proceeding on leave.
It is further understood that Mr. Indranarayen Brijmohanlal, Second Judge, will be appointed acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, in place of Mr. Chitre.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-morrow at 6.30 p.m.
presents
GALLI-CURCI
SOPRANO
LAST RECITAL

PATHE
DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 and 10
Phone: 41561.
Adolph Zukor presents
Claudette COLBERT in The Gilded Lily
with FRED MacMURRAY • RAY MILLAND
C. AUBREY SMITH • EDWARD CRAVEN
Directed by Wesley Ruggles
A Paramount Picture
Also Latest! POPEYE CARTOON
SATURDAY NEXT
IT IS HERE AT LAST! THE GREATEST CHASER of GLOOM
"HAPPINESS AHEAD"
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YOU HAVE NEVER HEARD DICK SING BETTER.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1935

## THE MAYORAL ELECTION

The election of the Mayor of the City is to take place to-day and we earnestly hope the members will elect him by a thumping majority, if not unanimously. Indeed, it will be a graceful service to the City if his rivals withdraw and secure for him an unopposed election. Judged from any point of view, Mr. Nariman pre-eminently deserves this distinction. His zeal and capacity for public service are beyond question. As a veteran and active Corporator, he has been in live touch with the needs of the City as very few have been. He is, and has pledged himself to be, a whole-time public servant, dividing all his time between civic and Congress work, and it is impossible for any unbiased person to deny that his claims to Mayoralty are far above those of any of his rivals. It is time, indeed, that the City possessed as its mayor one who is not merely an impartial chairman at the Corporation's meetings, not merely a First Citizen for ceremonial purposes, but who is, in Mr. Nariman's own words, the First Servant of the City. Of the various aspirants to this honour and responsibility, Mr. Nariman is unquestionably the worthiest. He has already proved his title by his splendid record of service. Who in the Presidency can forget his dauntless exposure of the Backbay scandal, not to speak of his creditable service in the Bombay Legislative Council and in the Congress?

### A Good Opportunity

While nobody doubts Mr. Nariman's merits, there may be a few who fear that his pre-occupations with Congress work may not enable him to reconcile with it the arduous responsibilities of a Mayor. To a lesser man the burden of responsibility might be too heavy but Mr. Nariman as a seasoned whole-time public worker, can most assuredly cope with his new responsibilities without any prejudice to his Congress work. As for the fear that his civic responsibilities might clash with Congress policy, there can be little real unadjustable conflict so far as the normal work of the Corporation is concerned. If extraordinary developments take place either in the Congress or in the Corporation, Mr. Nariman has already candidly stated in his manifesto: "In the event of a serious conflict between the Congress mandate and Corporation resolution in fairness and justice to both these institutions, it shall be my obvious duty to vacate the chair." That should satisfy the most ardent Congressman. Once again since Vithalbhai Patel graced the Mayoral chair has the Congress got a good opportunity to win this honoured post, through which it can do a real service to the City. The Congressmen in the Corporation and their sympathisers should see to it that they do not miss this opportunity.

### The Best Candidate

There may also be some people who think that Mr. Nariman is too good a worker and fighter to be made a dummy or an ornament in the Mayoral chair. But Mr. Nariman is the last man to allow himself to be a dummy or a mere ornament. As a Mayor, he will be none-the-less a worker and a fighter, though in a new additional field. His programme of work he has already placed before the public in his manifesto, which in itself is a refreshing departure from the conventional conception of the First Citizen. Mr. Nariman aspires to be a "link between the people, the ratepayers and the Municipal administration." And which of his rivals is so well-fitted for this purpose as is Mr. Nariman? Again, Mr. Nariman does well to point out:

> "It should also be part of the Mayoral function to fight for and protect the Municipal rights and privileges and for that purpose, if and when deputed by the Corporation, to argue or discuss, as representative of the Corporation, with any department or member of the Government."

A great deal of intelligent, persistent fight is necessary to make local self-government real self-government. And only a tried fighter like Mr. Nariman is capable of such fight. Indeed, judged from any point of view, Mr. Nariman is head and shoulders above his rivals. And by electing him as its Mayor, the Corporation will be honouring itself.

## Belgian Devaluation

The official devaluation of the Belgian standard money by 25 per cent, is, though not altogether unexpected, an innovation in the region of unsettled exchanges that has been steadily widening ever since Britain went off gold in 1931. The first entrants in this race of devaluation were, however, unsophisticated—so far, at least, as to offer immediately no new norm for the exchange value of their local currencies. Instead, after going off gold they elected simply to wait and watch events. The pound unmoored from the gold bank, was allowed to drift and find its own level,—which is even now being sought. There is nothing so absolute and rigidly fixed in such matters, as the seeker after stability would like. The British people, therefore still enjoy,—without wishing to share it with India,—the advantage of a wholly elastic and unfixed currency unit. America tried the same method in the beginning, after her crisis had reached an acute stage; but within a year after the abandonment of the gold standard, a new norm—at 59.06 per cent. of the original gold dollar,—was fixed upon to assure a certain fixity and stability in international trade. America, with a devalued dollar, is practically a gold standard country,—her international balance, however, rendering it unnecessary for her to export any gold, while she is willing and ready to buy and keep any amount of gold at her price, slightly more advantageous to the seller than the ordinary dollar level in the current account of international balances. Whether the new norm is in actual conformity with America's economic position, viewed in correlation both to her domestic economy and her international balance of accounts, is another question altogether,—though, looking at the surface of things, one would say that the dollar is undervalued more than is needful.

Belgium, has, however, struck out a new line. She has, at one stroke and without allowing any period of new experience,—drifting, during which more correct idea could be obtained of a new level,—devalued her standard money by a predetermined amount. What does that signify? How can Belgian authorities say, without any fresh experience, that this precise level is more suitable than the other older and more established level? Belgian trade has declined steadily since 1928 by 56 per cent.; but still, according to the "World Economic Survey" (1933-34) "Belgium is a country which has imposed fewer restrictions than most upon either domestic or international production and trade, and the results of the depression illustrate quite clearly the compensative and corrective working of economic forces." Thanks to this relative freedom of trade and production, the control, which this new policy implies, would be much more difficult to carry out. And the difficulty is the greater because, so far as we can see, there is no objective standard according to which this new level for the Belga could be maintained as well as justified.

The reaction of this measure in Belgium may not extend immediately to all the still remaining gold standard countries,—and much less to the commercial world in general. There is no reason to apprehend a general stampede in favour of delinked and chaotic exchanges in every land It is true, indeed, that most of the still surviving remnants of the Gold Bloc are imposing restrictions and control, which must radically affect their claim to be considered honest Gold Standard countries. But in a world where each is thinking of his own immediate concern, the need for the merest element of commoh honesty is overlooked. World trade, however, and world economy, collectively considered, will not recover, so long as this game is being played by every important country, without a frank admission that money economy and production for exchange are doomed.

## LABOUR PEERS WANT DEMOCRATIC CONTROL

### Need For Socialism Rejected By Lords

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent.)

WESTMINSTER, March 23

(By Air Mail.)

The Labour Party's policy of Socialism was the subject of an interesting two-day discussion in the House of Lords which began on Wednesday, March 20. It was initiated by Lord Sanderson (Labour), which suggested that "legislative effort should be directed to the gradual supercession of the capitalist system by an industrial and social order based on public ownership and democratic control of the instruments of production and distribution."

Lord Sanderson explained that his motion was the same as that moved by Viscount Snowden (then Mr. Philip Snowden) in the House of Commons 12 years ago "minus a split infinitive". (Laughter) Lord Snowden was absent from the afternoon's debate. It was the view of the Labour Party, said Lord Sanderson, that the capitalist system had broken down beyond repair and could not be patched up. Unemployment would never be solved except under Socialism. Capitalism has gone on providing bad whisky and shoddy goods merely because they were profitable. It gave all kinds of things, said the noble Lord, that were futile and superfluous, and which ought not to be provided while people were in need of the necessaries of life.

Dealing with the bogey that is always raised by opponents, Lord Sanderson said nationalised industries would not all be run from Whitehall. Methods according to the differing needs of the industries could be adopted. Socialism would eliminate the profit element and industry would be carried on as a profession by specialised salary people. The present system could not be tolerated much longer. A change was bound to come, and the Labour Party wanted it to come peacefully. With a little give and take he believed the change could be peacefully effected to the benefit of mankind.

As to compensation, Lord Sanderson added, "when we take over industrial capital we shall not give its owners—at least this is my view—large capital values of their shares in perpetuity. We should give them what would be a reasonable expectation of income for life in the form of life annuities."

**Levelling Down**

Lord Mount Temple (Conservative) moved an amendment

(Continued on page 10.)

## JUSTLY CONDEMNED

In the course of the proceedings of the eighth annual general meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the India Bill was severely condemned by Messrs. Subedar Shroff and Sidhva but not more severely than it deserved to be. It injures Indian commerce and industries as much as it does other spheres of national life. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the President, succinctly brought out the evils of the Bill in the following words:

> "While there has been no advance in the matter of provincial autonomy, the Reforms have not conceded any substantial political power at the Centre. The system has been so devised that we will have no control over the services, the military and practically 80 per cent. of the total expenditure out of the taxable revenue, and its provisions of checks will lead to a continual wrangle amongst the responsible Federal Ministers. On the other hand, for this meagre political gain, the country is being permanently saddled with communal representation, indirect elections and safeguards unknown in the constitution of any other country."

Views like these are so common among Indian businessmen that a resolution disapproving of the Bill was moved from the Chair and accepted by the meeting without any discussion. There is indeed no responsible body in the country that has approved of the Bill. What remains now for the country is so to unite in rejecting the new constitution as to compel Government to accept the national demand for a purely self-determined constitution.

# OUR LONDON

## The Danger Of A War In The Is Real, But Diplomatic Co May Avert It For The Time Being

LONDON, March 23.

(By Air Mail).

This week opened with a veritable political thunderstorm. Out of the gathering clouds came flashes of lightning which electrified the London air almost at tensely as in July 1914. However, we seem to be living in the days of small men and small events.

Germany had her great days in the Victorian era and even in the days of King Edward. Often and often the voice of Emperor William I and of Bismark would make Europe sit up and would even make Britain respectful and anxious. After the death of the aged Emperor, Kaiser William II used to be a unique character whose youthful rashness and military vanity used to keep half of Europe sleepless for many nights. The French diplomats at the Courts of Louis XVI and Napoleon III would command attention of all the European States. Even in Britain actions and words of a Disraeli or of a Gladstone or of a Salisbury would make or unmake fortunes of other States. The last War has, however, swept away all this history, and statesmen have become like pigmies with their petty quarrels, and blustering threats against one another.

### Small Men All

At one moment it is noticeable that Great Britain is appearing mighty and at another moment other States of Europe seem to be laughing at her as if her greatest days were over by now. Mussolini's Italy commands attention but in no sense does she inspire awe or admiration. M. Laval's France is looked upon as a country suffering from nervous depression and hysterical fits by turns. Hitler of Germany is, in the meantime, trying to say and do some startling things but the novelty wears out in a few hours. The news from the United States of America sometimes commands respect for a short period and then soon passes into jest in the columns of European newspapers. Japan always appears to be on the eve of doing great things as an Asiatic Power but in the long run she also ends with some small act of aggression upon her helpless Chinese neighbour.

### Drift

Thus we are still living in an age of small men and of chance events which do not follow upon any calculated policy but which finally shape the muddling policy of the muddle-headed statesmen. No two States in Europe can be said to have made up their minds whether they should become true friends or bitter enemies. Mutual suspicion and general national selfishness are the momentary guides of foreign policies of all the great Powers, and one never knows when China and Japan are going to be at war or when they are going to enter into a close alliance as conflicting news keeps on coming day after day, only to be soon forgotten. Great Britain similarly does not know if she should consistently support and be-friend France or Germany or Italy or now even Soviet Russia. One day the newspapers talk of a close alliance between Britain and America but this is followed by another report the next day that these two countries are

## Frankly Speaking

**VAGUE ANSWERS**

The Madras Government did a sensible thing in cancelling the order of the District Magistrate of Salem that school children should line the route during the route march of certain troops. We congratulate them on realising the foolishness of the officious Magistrate's Order which was derogatory to the peoples' self-respect. But although the Madras Government had already done the right thing Sir Henry Craik avoided committing himself to the very obvious effects and implications of such orders. Why? Then, again, asked as to the rule authorising such orders, Sir Henry said: "Under a standing executive instruction that school children should be given a chance of seeing the troops." The solicitude for entertaining children is, indeed, touching but we wish Sir Henry had been more explicit as to the nature, origin and history of the "standing executive instruction."

**BULLYING INTO SUBMISSION**

It is obvious that Italy does not desire an amicable and just settlement of Italo-Abyssinian troubles. Drunk with the sense of power, encouraged by the weak-kneed attitude of the League and the tacit approval of Great Powers, she seems to be spoiling for a fight. The Abyssinian Government is reported to have decided to break off direct negotiations. Rome naturally does not say so, but the reason is obviously Abyssinian refusal to be bullied into submission. Abyssinia demands arbitration but it is significant that Italy does not like it. It now remains to be seen whether the League of Nations will support this legitimate demand or leave an innocent country to the tender mercies of Il Duce.

**N. N. SIRCAR'S LOGIC.**

Suppose we said: "We do not mind acknowledging the great enviable talents and abilities of Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar; but we deeply deplore his bitterly pugnacious and misguided opposition to the Communal Award or the violent hectoring, cantankerous and equally misguided attitude that he has thought fit invariably to adopt towards Congressmen in the Assembly." This obviously does not constitute a complimentary appreciation of Sir Nripendranath, at least according to us. But evidently Sir Nripendra Nath would welcome it as such. The logic of his brilliant oration lasting for two hours in the Assembly amounts to this that the above comment would have encouraged Sir Nripendra Nath, in his pre-Law Membership days, to further and more bitter pugnacity as regards the Communal Award or that now, it is calculated, no, designedly intended to incite him to go further than offensive hectoring and definitely terrorise Srijut Bhulabhai Desai and his followers!

**TERRORISM AND UNEMPLOYMENT.**

Sir Nripendra Nath spoke glibly and eloquently about Congressmen encouraging terrorists by their speeches. If we mistake not Lord Willingdon himself once referred to terrorism as, at least to some extent, due to the economic consequences of the unemployment of educated youth. Lord Willingdon sinned almost just as Congressmen have sinned. Would Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar denounce the Viceroy as having encouraged terrorism because His Excellency traced it to the unemployment among educated youth which certainly did and does exist? According to the long speech that he delivered, he ought to. We do not know what wonderful and devastating arguments he still has in store—he took two hours in developing one—for the "cooler atmosphere" of Simla. But we do hope the atmosphere will prove cooler in other ways also.

## —PRESS VIEWS—

### Paisa Fund

"Paisa" fund is a unique institution in India, if not in the world. Its creator, Shri Antaji D. Kale, is a poor man. Twenty-five years ago, he conceived the idea of establishing what might be otherwise called a poor man's

# paganda With Rural Uplift Fund

## arning

### W BELGIAN GOVT.

**e Passes Vote Confidence**

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*SSELS. Mar. 30.*
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### KE RELIEF I BIHAR

**Committee Winds o Operations**

Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, March 31.
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### O SIMLA ED BY A WEEK

**Prolongation Of et Session**

DELHI, March 31.
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## LAND ACQUISITION FOR MILITARY

**Reich Board Invested With Dictatorial Powers**

(Special Cable.)
BERLIN, March 30.

The Reich Board for land acquisition has been established with dictatorial powers to expropriate and compensate owners of land required for military and other purposes.

The Board will also control and supervise extensive appropriations and purchases already made for military aerodromes, barracks camps and fortifications throughout Germany.

It will also regulate the public use of land for afforestation and agricultural settlements. Its power will extend to transplantation to new farms of persons whose land has been commandeered by the State.

## "MAC" AND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

**To Retain Premiership Throughout The Period**

LONDON, March 31.

The "Observer" is able to announce that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has fully recovered from the recent severe cold attack, and will retain Premiership throughout the Jubilee celebrations and some months after. Afterwards he will play full part in the coming ceremonials.—Reuter's Extra Special.

## COALITION CABINET FOR SPAIN?

MADRID, March 30.

The President has requested M. Lerroux to form a broadbased coalition Cabinet.—Reuter.

## HOW THEY LOOK AT EDEN'S VISIT

**German Press Tendency To Belittle It**

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, March 30.

Lively interest has been aroused in all parts of the Continent in Capt. Eden's Moscow visit.

French comment strikes a note of satisfaction based on the reports sent to France by the Frnch Ambassador. A high French authority commented that Capt. Eden's visit will result in diminishing British mistrust and suspicion of Bolshevik policies. French press despatches from Moscow emphasise the cordiality of mutual understanding in the present talks.

In sharp contrast, the German press has a tendency to belittle the conversations and treat the circumstances of the visit ironically. Some papers record disappointment at Britain's failure to appreciate with the full seriousness the Bolshevist menace and Soviet plans for world revolution.

Poland is becoming increasingly interested as the hour of Capt Eden's arrival approaches. The British party is due at Warsaw at 9-30 p.m. on April 1. Capt Eden will have a long conference with M. Pilsudski who will be the third European "strong man" to talk with Capt. Eden in the space of eight days. No official receptions are expected but Foreign Minister Beck will entertain him at a luncheon.

## FATAL ACCIDENT TO INDIAN STUDENT

**Drowned In Saual On Eseex Coast**

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 31.

Mr P B Ghatge, a 22-year old Indian medical student whose London address is Honor, Oak Road, has been drowned when sailing in a dinghy in which he was accompanied by two fellow-students from the University College Hospital. The dinghy overturned in a squall on the Essex coast. His companions clung the sinking boat, and were saved by a barge, but Mr Ghatge disappeared.

## Sk. Abdul Baki Weds Thana Collector's Daughter

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, March 31.

The wedding took place last night of Miss Shirin Begam, the daughter [illegible] Bahadur Sha[illegible] nomed, the Co[illegible] Dr.

## GERMAN GOVT. RETALIATES

(Special Cable.)
KOVNO, (Lithuania), March 30.

As reprisal for Memel sentences German Government is refusing to issue transit 'visas' to Lithuanians.

As Lithuania has no diplomatic relations with Poland, Lithuanians desiring to reach Western Europe must travel by sea.

## WILL SWITZERLAND APPEAL TO LEAGUE?

**Journalist's Arrest In Germany And Its Sequel**

(Special Cable)
GENEVA, Mar. 30.

Swiss note demanding the release of German journalist Berthold Jacob at present, detained in Germany, will be handed over to Baron von. Neurath in Berlin on April.

Jacob who was exiled from Germany has been conducting anti-Nazi propaganda and it has been alleged he was decoyed from Strasburg to Basel from where he was abducted by Nazi agents into Germany. A German official statement said that Jacob was detained in the frontier when he tried to enter Germany illegally and was arrested when his identity was discovered. He will be charged with a serious offence.

Much feeling has been aroused in Switzerland and it is understood that the Swiss Government decided that there was no question but that the Swiss territory had been violated.

It is thought here that Germany will not be easily amenable to diplomatic pressure and the possibility of appeal to the League is envisaged to by some quarters but it is considered most unlikely that Switzerland will rupture diplomatic relations.

## REASON FOR LEAVING GOLD STANDARD

**Choosing Lesser Of Two Evils**

BRUSSELS, March 30.

The Senate committees of Finance and Justice, sitting jointly, has approved the Government's currency plan by 12 votes to 2.

The Senate also approved of the Government's request for special powers for 12 months by 13 to 2 votes, with two abstentions.

"AVOIDING GREATER EVIL"

The devaluation was strongly criticised by ex-Premier Jasper at the all-night sitting Chamber. He declared the belga could be put on a firm footing, without leaving the gold standard, and defended against speculators, because the dealings were small.

M. Van Zeeland replying, said Government had either to leave the gold standard or close the banks, because every purchase of gold led to the corresponding withdrawal from banks. "The devaluation is an evil enabling us to avoid a greater evil".—Reuter.

## DR. E. A. SHARPEY SCHAFER DEAD

**Man Who Saved Thousands Of Apparently Drowned People**

(Special Cable).
LONDON, March 30.

The death has occurred of Dr. Sir Edward Sharpey-Schafer, the inventor of the Schafer method of artificial respiration which has saved lives of thousands of apparently drowned people.

Dr. Sir Edward Albert Sharpey-Schafer whose death is reported at the age of 85 worked as Jodrill Professor (1883-99) and Professor of Physiology, Edinburgh University (1899-1933). He got the distinguished Service Medal for the Royal Life Saving Society in 1909 and won several other medals. He was the author of several publications.

## SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND DEAD

LONDON, March 31.

The death has occurred of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Member of the House of Commons, suddenly, while playing golf.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Arthur was appointed a Special Commissioner to Royal Commission on Poor Laws 1906-07 and entered Parliament from East Birmingham Constituency 1910-18. He was Parliamentary Under Secretary for Colonies 1915-17 and Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade 1917-[illegible]. He was also a Minister of La[illegible] from 1924-29. He was

## OPEN LETTER TO CITY FATHERS

**Elect Nariman As Bombay's New Mayor, Says Mr. Hirjibehedin**

Friends,

That the Mayoral office has for a long time served merely an ornamental purpose must be clear to anyone who takes interest in the city's municipal affairs. The great work of municipal reform started by Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta and thereafter continued by Vir Vithalbhai Patel has received a setback. The Mayor as the First Citizen has wonderful opportunities to serve the City by so co-ordinating and organising the resources at his disposal that the civic rights and privileges may be properly protected and public complaints and grievances may be satisfactorily removed. The Bombay Corporation will elect the City's Mayor for the coming year to-day and Mr. K. F. Nariman, one of the candidates for the Mayoralty, in an interesting statement very ably examines the limitations and restrictions of this high office and the possibilities of doing good inspite of these limitations. He points out the example of Vithalbhai Patel in Bombay, Vallabhbhai Patel in Ahmedabad and Jamshed Mehta in Karachi who "during their tenure of office worked like Chief Municipal Inspectors or Supervisors and in addition supplied a connecting link between the citizens and ratepayers on one side and the Municipal Executive and Corporation on the other."

LIVING CONTACT WITH THE POOR.

Mr. Nariman rightly complains that the present system of attending to public grievances is cumbersome and dilatory and that before even an elementary requirement is attended to there is a delay of several months. He proposes, if elected to the Mayoralty, to devote at least two hours' every day on sanitary rounds every morning and with the full co-operation of Members of different wards and Committees and of the Municipal Executive and the Heads of all departments, including Commissioner and Deputy-Commissioner, he assures us that the work of the Corporation will be considerably facilitated and the time and energy wasted in preparing reports and carrying on endless discussions will be saved. What Mr. Nariman aims at is a living contact with the poor and the needy of the City instead of wasting the precious tenure of office in attending to ceremonious functions. As Mr. Nariman says the Mayor "should be oftener in the slums and poor labour quarters attending to the civic wants, comforts and amenities of poorer citizens, rather than spend all his available spare time in dinners, parties and such other empty shows resulting in wastage of energy, time and money." This much is clear that Mr. Nariman of all the candidates for the Mayoralty has a proper understanding of the real duties and responsibilities of a Mayor and that given the opportunity he seems to have made up his mind to use that high office for proving himself the first and the best servant of the City.

ELECT NARIMAN.

Those who have tried to exploit the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee for harming Mr. Nariman's chances will find in the statement a convincing reply to their argument that political opinion may be allowed to interfere with matters concerning the Jubilee. In the first place almost all the matters concerning the Jubilee had been already discussed and decided upon by the present Corporation. But even if the new Corporation discusses any of these matters Mr. Nariman's position seems to be quite clear. On principle Mr. Nariman points out that the Mayor "should be above all parties and groups and should hold the balance even and observe strict impartiality. Whilst presiding over the Corporation meetings he should only keep in view the civic welfare and municipal duties and obligations as imposed by the Municipal Act and Procedure rules. . . . There is no question of exploiting this high office, as is uncharitably suggested by some for creating political or any other stunts." In fact it almost makes us suspect those very people who make this uncharitable suggestion that they might themselves exploit this office to satisfy their own political opinions or ambitions. Really speaking any discussion or controversy on this point is futile and childish and those who started the story have not in any way done credit to themselves. Finding that they had really nothing to say against Mr. Nariman on merits they have resorted to this petty device. I am certain that no intelligent or self-respecting Corporator will attach any value to this kind of propaganda. It should be clear to every Corporator who has the interest of the City at heart that on grounds of merits and from the point of view of serving the public at personal sacrifice Mr. Nariman richly deserves the unstinted support of the entire Corporation in his candidature for the Mayoralty.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

I therefore appeal to you all, to put aside all misgivings misrepresentation, and prejudices if any and vote solidly for the best candidate—I mean our friend Vir Nariman, whose competence and sincerity cannot be questioned whose work and worth are well-known, and whose service and sacrifice to the community, city and the country deserve your appreciation, which can be best shown by electing him.

You have a golden opportunity of justifying the trust which the citizen has placed in you. You will justify that trust by electing Nariman.

Yours, etc.,
ERACHSHAW R. HIRJIBEHEDIN.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

**Question Of Hours In Coal Mine Work Will Be Considered**

NEW DELHI, March 30.

In a Press Communique dated the 10th December 1934, it was mentioned that in addition to the subjects included in the agenda of the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference 1935, the Governing Body had under consideration the placing on the agenda of the question of the partial revision of the Hours of Work (Coal Mines)... Convention, 1931, says a Press Communique issued yesterday by the Government of India.

The Government of India have now received intimation that the agenda of the Conference will include this subject. They have also been informed that the subject 'Reduction of Hours of Work' will be considered with special reference to the following industries:—

(a) Public works undertaken or subsidised by Government
(b) Iron and steel
(c) Building and contracting
(d) Glass bottle manufacture

## FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE PACT SIGNED

(Special Cable.)
PARIS, March 30.

After laborious negotiations the Franco-German Commercial Agreement was signed.

The agreement prolongs the clearing system for three months from April 1.


## DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 34 Years.)

**INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.**

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. I.); COMPANY SECRETARIES, (F. I. S. A.); SALESMANAGERSHIP (I. S. M. A.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (I. C. C., D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (S.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

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Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

90, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

# Army Officers' English

## A SUGGESTION TO C.-in-C.

### Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The C.-in-C. is reported in your paper to have said in a recent address to the Staff College at Quetta: "Many officers to-day cannot even express themselves clearly in the simplest language, let alone with any style or distinction." And what is more suggestive, "I am horrified at the number of officers I find who have allowed themselves to sink into a state of complete brain slackness."

So this is one aspect of the "White man's efficiency." For doubtless the Army chief is referring to British officers.

May I through the courtesy of your valued paper suggest alternative remedies, either of which should prove equally satisfactory to the C.-in-C. and the Indian people?

(I) Replace these men with Indian officers. The Indian officer, either in the civil or military department, speaks much better English than many Britishers in India. As the number of British officers who cannot talk English properly is so large as to horrify the army chief, the employment of Indian officers will not only mean a balm to the naturally ruffled nerves of the C.-in-C. and a more efficient army, but the British promise of gradual Indianisation will have been fulfilled so far as the commissioned ranks are concerned. But if the dismissal of such a large number of Britishers is not desirable in their own interest, I suggest the alternative:—

(II) These officers be made to work for at least ten hours a day regularly at the same time that their remunerations are cut down by half. This will at once have the effect of improving their intellect by constant association with their work. Reducing their remunerations will prevent them from going on hunting and other expeditions wholly unconnected with their work.

Although this second suggestion does not introduce Indianisation, which the authorities are so anxious to accomplish, it is bound to pacify somewhat the people who are clamouring for reductions in army expenditure.—Yours etc.,

F. R. N.

## Sir Joseph Bhore's Retirement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A great Indian statesman is shortly leaving India for good. Sir Joseph Bhore's retirement is undoubtedly a great loss to India. No two opinions exist as to his services to India, namely that they are eminent and far-reaching. Would it not be in the fitness of things, therefore, that the Gateway of India should accord him a cordial send-off? We Indians often fail to appreciate the sterling qualities of our countrymen in high places; which is due to the multiplicity of political views with which public opinion is coloured, and due also, perhaps, to nearness of sight. But people in a far-off country have acclaimed Sir Joseph Bhore as a great statesman. I have before me cuttings from the Japanese press in which he was referred to as "an outstanding Hindoo statesman",—the term "Hindoo", I may explain, being generally used in the Pacific regions and in America in reference to the natives of India, as distinguished from the American Indians. The Japanese press correspondents who visited India in 1933 had, one and all, praised Sir Joseph's personality and character. Those who have come in contact with Sir Joseph must, I am sure, have been impressed by the dynamic personality and force of character of this great, small man.

Sir Joseph may be termed the prize-boy of the I.C.S. After a brilliant university career here and in England he passed out, at the early age of 22, in the open competitive examination for the I.C.S. in 1902 and was posted to Madras where he spent the major part of his career in various districts in the executive cadre, rising, in a comparatively short period, to the position of a collector and a district magistrate. The people of the southern presidency remember Collector Bhore as a thorough and efficient administrator, a strict disciplinarian, and a solid, straight-dealing man. The next phase of his career was as the Dewan of Cochin, when he toiled for five years raising the tone of the administration to a high degree. Now he became a marked man for the Government of India. When the office of the High Commissioner was established, and Mr. Bomanji Dalal a Bombay bullion broker was appointed to it, Mr. Bhore was deputed to London to organise that office, which he did on the model of the Dominions' London headquarters. Returning to India three years later, after a very brief term as a district magistrate in Madras, Mr. Bhore was drafted to the Government of India as one of the departmental secretaries. From this, he was deputed as the chief secretary of the Simon Commission. Readers of the report of this commission might have noticed the Bhore-impress on its draftsmanship, for its efficient and thorough treatment of the Indian problem based on the evidence led before that Commission, even excelling in its informative character and literary penmanship, that historic Montford report of which the draftsman was that erudite Sir William Marris. In recognition of his services on the Commission, Mr. Bhore received the honour of a knighthood and was shortly after appointed a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1930. His services to the country during the past five years are within the memory of all. Sir Joseph stands out as a shining instance of a happy blend of all that is best in the Indian and English characters. A solid debater with a background of rich and varied experience of human affairs, a seasoned administrator, an ardent patriot, a man of calm judgment and with the courage of his convictions and radiating a new spirit of service and a new outlook to all who were priveleged to know him, a wonderfully active man but easily accessible in off moments, a solid straight dealing man,—th's is Sir Joseph Bhore, whose retirement is a loss to India.—Yours, etc.,

I. S. ANDREWS.

## Karachi Incident And Its Moral

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—When there is such a serious loss of life as in Karachi owing to firing by the military, it is natural that the public asks to be satisfied about the justification of the firing. And it is up to the Government that an impartial enquiry be held and all the facts connected with the incident enquired into. But it is also well to remember that in cases like the incident at Karachi there is another matter which also demands a detailed enquiry in the incidents of public peace. The public knows that an Assembly member from Sind made a statement during the debate on the subject that the relations between the Hindus and Muslims in Karachi were cordial but that much of the disturbance was due to some Mahomadans from outside Sind. It was also pointed out that Abdul Quayam was from outside Sind. If the firing by the Military was regrettable, equally regrettable was the fact that thousands of Muslims in Karachi could be misguided into the belief, that Abdul Quayam was a martyr and all those persons who were instrumental in creating such a belief are responsible for the regrettable occurrences in Karachi. The proposed enquiry should also find out the persons who flamed the religious passions of thousands of people in Karachi resulting in consequences which all, including even the men who fired, so deeply deplore.

It is time, also, that we had realised that there can be no true progress unless the edge of religious fanaticism is blunted by reason and so far as outsiders can understand the game the good people of Karachi would not have made a martyr of a murderer unless goaded by fanatics. In this connection one regrets to note that the representatives of three responsible Muslim organisations in Karachi should have, in a public statement, favoured Abdul Quayah with the appellation of "Ghazi" while their duty required them to condemn his deed as un-Islamic.—Your's etc.

M. B. KABBOOR.
D. P. KARMARKAR.

Dharwar, Mar. 29.

## Arya Bhuvan, London

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 8th March, there appears an interview with Mr. R. S. Nehra, of London, in which, amongst other things, he is reported as follows:—

"While there were Residential Clubs for all the nationalities in the world, in London, there was not a single club where Indian visitors could stay. When reminded of the Residential Club of Mr. Birla, he said that the management had been placed with an English Jew and the cost was so heavy that it was cheaper to live in other places. To have an Indian Club in London is to have an address for an Indian in England."

May I state that the Arya Bhuvan has never been a residential club in the ordinary sense of the term. From its foundation it has been carried on as a private Hindu vegetarian boarding house of superior class, at rates comparing favourably with those obtainable in the neighbourhood, and for more than a year past, it has been rented to Mr. M. U. Patel, who is carrying it on as a private venture. As a staunch vegetarian himself, Mr. Polak, at my request, acted as Chairman of the Committee of management. I feel pained that Mr. Nehra should have made reference to Mr. Polak's personality in a manner not befitting the Indian traditions.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. BIRLA.

Birla House,
New Delhi.

## Watering Of Indian Cottons

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. R. G. Saraiya, the Chairman of the Moisture Tests Sub-Committee of the East India Cotton Committee, has on this very vexed question proposed certain moisture standards for Indian cotton on behalf of his Committee based on moisture test work carried out by the Technological Laboratory and a report formulated on these tests. He has made an appeal to the trade that these proposals should be adopted by the trade, that a Moisture Testing House be established to provide for the penalisation of cotton found excessively watered, and a fair trial be given to the project before inviting legislation. Since these proposals are entirely based on the work of moisture tests and the report formulated thereon by the Laboratory, in fairness to all concerned, it is the bounden duty of the Committee to publish the said report, take the trade into confidence and invite opinion on these proposals.

With regard to the proposals for establishment of a moisture testing house in Bombay, a point that goes to the root of the matter is entirely overlooked and it is this. Humidity, in places where cotton is pressed, being invariably much lower than in Bombay, the moisture content will always be on the underside of the permissible limits that are prescribed. Knowing (a) that the water content of cotton changes rapidly with changes in the relative humidity of the air, and (b) that in transit the cotton will lose moisture and so also in storage and will reach final equilibrium with the atmospheric humidity of the atmosphere in Bombay where the tests would take place, watering of cotton will not only be done in a subtle manner but will be done with a vengeance. Besides by watering, the quality of the cotton will be lowered and made dear in relation to transit charges to the extent the cotton is watered. The farmer will not only realise a lesser price for his produce by the ruination of its quality, but will have to pay the piper by way of cost incurred for the establishment of the moisture testing house, its maintenance and useless testing of samples. It should therefore be realised that this state of conditions is bound to arise and will not be conducive to the betterment of the cotton trade and this proposed alternative to legislation should be ruled out from the very beginning.—Yours, etc.,

D. F. KAPADIA,
B.A., M.Sc. (Tech)
Manchester,
Head of Textile Manufactures,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

## "The Uncourteous Guests"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is very regrettable how uncourteous some invitees are in not responding immediately to the courtesy extended to them, inspite of the invitations being distinctly marked "R.S.V.P." an answer is requested" and thus put the inviter into great inconveniences. Some persons are in the habit of not replying till very late and thus the host and hostess has to make due inquiry in order to make arrangements and what do you think the reply received is "Oh I am so sorry, being busy quite forgot about it." (or some sort of false excuse) "Will reply it to-morrow", still to-morrow never comes; till the day of the function. So much so in some instances replies are received at the time of the fonction. Such being the case the poor entertainer being unable to make "bandobust" for such unexpected guests and not being in a position to accommodate them properly these thankless uncourteous guests misjudge their host and hostess and their faces puf up. Of course, such guests are looked upon with contempt by the society, but to avoid unpleasantness, courtesy is extended to them. It is my request to one and all to be courteous enough in responding immediately to invitations as the case may and thus enlighten the task of your entertainer.—Yours, etc.,

HOST AND HOSTESS.

## G. I. P. Suburban Trains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been notified by the G. I. P. Railway authorities that from 1st April, local and main line train services will be revised. On going through their so-called new time table I find that the only changes made are in the timings of about half a dozen local trains, which are made to leave or arrive V. T. a couple of minutes earlier or later than their present timings. The timings of some of the trains which have been seriously inconveniencing the public and which badly need revision have not been revised. For instance No. 444 Up leaves Dadar at 10-49. The next train leaves Dadar at 11-17, at an interval of 28 minutes. This train is made to halt at Chinchpokli and being a single unit runs very much crowded. The number of passengers entraining or detraining at Chinchpokli does not justify its halt at this station. No. 410 Up leaves Thana at 11-21. The next train leaves Thana at 11-55 at an interval of 34 minutes.

When on Sundays trains are run at intervals of 20 minutes, I fail to understand why there should be such a considerable interval between two trains on week-days. As a result of the complaint made in this paper some time ago that No. 279 down Thana local runs very much crowded the railway authoritics eliminated its halt at Masjid station. This was a great improvement and a blessing to the travelling public, but it is to be regretted that this train has again been made to halt at Masjid from 1st April. Will the railway authorities give this matter their prompt attention?—Yours, etc.,

F. K. E.

## Jats In Sikar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The agrarian agitation of the Jats in Sikar has been going on for the last six months. It was led all along and rightly 20—by their own leaders and institutions. Recently the papers contained the good news of compromise resulting in the reduction of revenue, permission to ride elephants and other matters. Hardly had the ink dried on the paper on which the compromise was signed, when the heart-rending news of a tragedy in Khudi village was received, where thousands of Rajputs are reported to have assembled to prevent the riding of the Jat bridegroom on a mare. From other sources information is continuously pouring in of beatings of innocent Jats in different parts of Sikar. In this enlightened age when Hindus are recanting their past treatment of the untouchables, it is ludicrous to find the chivalrous and brave Rajputs terrorising the equally brave Jats, the Rajputs would not lose either in prestige or honour if the Jats are allowed to ride an elephant or a mare. Time is ripe for interference on the part of Jaipur State, lest the unrest and agitation should spread far and wide and envelop the whole State. Justice and equity demands interference.—Yours, etc.

HARI BHAU UPADHYAYA.

Indore, March 30.

## White Patch Regulations For Bicycles

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In Great Britain it is now compulsory for all cyclists who do not use lighted rear lamps to carry at the back of their bicycles both a reflector and a "white surface", the latter having an area equivalent to an upright image of 12 square inches. It is not necessary for the white surface itself to be vertical, but if a portion of the curved mudguard is painted white, it will serve the purpose.

The cyclists and traders as well have sent a deputation to the Ministry of Transport, London, to remove this enforcement and the Cyclists' Touring Club of London have launched a campaign in this matter. At present a goodly number of bicycles with a portion of the curved mudguard painted white are seen running in the streets of Bombay. It will be remembered that the "white patch" regulations do not apply to owners of bicycles in India. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that the citizens of Bombay should avoid as far as possible using bicycles [illegible] white patch mudguards [illegible] cyclists [illegible] poor. Mr. Miran [illegible]

residing in Great Britain be encouraged in their effort to the Ministry of port to abolish the regu hope every sincere sports consider over this matter ly.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. D

19, Jer Baug, Byculla,
Bombay, March 30.

## A Racing Grieva

To The Editor of "The Ch

Sir,—I have read your about the Bombay races. son, but I am surprised to a real fast has not been d tention to by you for wh writing to you a few line you may raise your stron in the matter which is q fair and demands bare m the second tote.

Upto the last year, in t bay racing season, the fi second totes (i.e. ten and pee totes) had been kept and the money backed public on each tote was separately, and the a used to declare dividend cordingly in both the t during this racing seaso though the Club authorit the first and second enclo parate, the money backe first and second totes wa ed together and they use clare the dividend exact the first tote, to the seco is not fair.

You may know very we Editor, that sometimes, horses were backed heavil first tote, while the sam were not backed so muc second tote and vice ver in this way, many time the season, the second t to declare more dividend half of the first tote.

By keeping the totes and by utilising the mon ed separately, and by the dividends separately ing to the money backed tote, many times, in par second tote used to decl than half dividends of one.

I regret that no publi has been made during t Bombay racing seaso etc.,

SECOND ENC

Poona, March 30.

## Parsis And Spo

To The Editor of "The C

Sir,—I have rea the Mr. Darukhanawa lla's "P Sports" that appeared i issue of 3rd March 1935 menting on my ed in that book, one occasion Lad very nearly won tinction of the Tennis Champion viewer J.C.M. stat "With due apolo jeebhoy, let us Lady Tata won ship as many as Will you allow reviewer's attentio Lady had thrice the "Mixed Dou ship of Western "Single" which o she missed by a ve gin. What I wro quite correct and formation on the you to page 31 of Biography' publish the instance of he Your reviewer a author of the bo omitting the portra portant persons i just ce to Mr. Dad might inform y that he had appro those individuals you mention but to furnish him w traits in spite of minders and hence figure in this volum

J. R. B. JE

Bombay, March

## "Muslim Membe Of Bomba

To The Editor of "T

Sir,—Mr. Syed Mir Shah, M.L.C., the Se Muslim Council Part sue of 19 March has move some of the m ings, which, in his likely to be created cism of the attitude lim members in the cil. In doing so he many illusions and evade the real issues the majority of Mus because there are na exceptions to be fou two points. Firstly t acted in the best in Musalmans of the Pr secondly they have against the interest o at large. In support cism I gave few exam the proceedings of t Namely most of the M bers voted for the T inspite of many re against it. Besides t ported the Finance as I have already p them was its nece The burden of all t tunately falls on the poor. Mr. Miran

# apital-Labour ration

## NDIAN INDUSTRIES

ween labour and capital, the case is first submitted to a Conciliatory Board, then to arbitrators and finally to an Umpire, whose decision in the matter is binding on both the parties. The course of industrial disputes in Ahmedabad will show that this method has proved fairly successful in practice. I do not mean to imply that the machinery devised is perfect in itself. It may be found to have many shortcomings which will have to be overcome, but it does prove that industrial peace and well-being rest on the recognition that no party should be allowed to force its demand on the other without a reference to a conciliatory machinery. Unless a basic principle like this is adopted in all the industrial centres, the country will be very greatly handicapped in attaining a high level of industrialisation.

FAILURE OF I. L. O.

India, as one of the eight industrially advanced nations of the world, occupies a very important position at the International Labour Organisation at Geneva. I had the honour to represent you as Indian Employers' Delegate on two occasions in 1929 and 1934 at the 12th and 18th Sessions of the International Labour Conference. My impression was that the I.L. O. did not exercise that influence which the Organisation of its nature and position would have been rightly expected to possess on account of the fact that many of the industrially advanced countries which were a party to the passing of the conventions, did not either ratify them or give legislative effect to them. This did not mean that the moral influence of the conventions passed at these Conferences was any the less for this feeling. Though British India has not lagged behind in adopting many of the conventions, it is difficult to see this to continue unless the Indian States can be brought in line with British India in this respect.

"It is regrettable to observe that the Government have paid no heed to our continual demand for a uniform treatment of industrial concerns in the two component areas —the British India and the Indian States. It is highly unfair to an industrialist in British India that his markets should be assailed by a rival who can afford to compete with him not because of his superiority in efficiency or technique but on account of the numerous administrative concessions that he is able to enjoy.

A CONTRAST.

By way of specific instances, it may be mentioned that while the 54 hour week has been adopted in British India, only a few miles away in Indian States factories are working 60 to 65 hours a week. Similarly there is no liability for the Workmen's Compensation Act in most of the Indian States. Both labour and factory legislation has moved a pace in British India without imposing a corresponding responsibility on the States and this aspect is daily assuming a serious form with the adoption of the International Labour Conventions by the Indian Legislature. Besides, there is no income-tax in many States and in some cases where there is one, industrial concerns are sometimes exempted either for a period or permanently. In conclusion, gentlemen, our organisation is still young and is fresh to develop its ideals of originality and independence. I hoped, therefore, that in the to come, it will tackle the ems before it not only successfully but also from a new angle and will occupy in the industrial society an indispensable place of its own.

# 10 YEAR OLD BOY'S FEAT

## Cycles 600 Miles In 4 Days 8 Hours

MELBOURNE. (By Mail).

Geoffrey Heintz, a 10-year-old boy, was escorted in Melbourne by three of the world's most famous cyclists when he completed a cycle ride from Sydney to Melbourne.

The journey of 600 miles was completed by Heintz in four days eight hours. His escorts on the last stage were Hubert Oppermann, the international champion, known in Britain for his attempts on the Land's End-John o' Groats record; Miss Billie Sa-

# DON'T COMPEL RYOTS

## Maharashtra P. C. C. Urges Non-Participation In Jubilee

POONA, March 31.

The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee resolved this afternoon not to take part in the Silver Jubilee celebrations and insisted that there should be no compulsion placed upon the ryots to contribute to the Silver Jubilee fund.

The Committee also recommended to Congressmen to make use of handmade paper manufactured at Junnar.

The meeting decided to invite Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, to tour in the Maharashtra and collect funds for constructive work.

A resolution of condolence on the death of Sherwani was also adopted.—A. P.

# MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

## Japanese And Russian Textiles Flood Market

Liverpool, Mar. 13
By Mail.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

The collapse in American "futures" on Tuesday brought business to a complete standstill at first, but during the afternoon a fairly substantial speculative business was done in cheap lines of yarn. To a certain extent the break in prices caused a feeling of relief. The artificial prices ruling before kept buyers out of the market because the twelve cent level was considered too high. It will be interesting to see at what level the world buyers will be tempted to come in in volume.

CLOTH.

Japanese and Russian textiles are again beginning to flood the market, some for re-export, and some for sale in this country. Over four-and-a-half million yards of grey cloth came into this country during the nine months ended last September, compared with half-a-million yards in 1932. Some foreign cloth comes here simply for making up or finishing. In one case it came to our notice that garments were sent here simply to have the tape hangers sewn on to them. On the hangers were embroidered the words "Made in England."

Trade with overseas markets has been almost at a standstill and for the little business that has been offering price cutting has been very keen. The Indian business that was looked for after the budget did not materialise. It is now being suggested that the delay is due to the fact that a fairly substantial volume of goods which had been placed in bond will have to pass into consumption before fresh buying of importance takes place and that price uncertainty is also having its effects.

Whatever the cause, business has developed slowly. There is certainly more enquiry available than was the case a week ago, but there are no signs of anything in the nature of a buying movement. Numerous enquiries for ordinary and white yarn dhooties, sarries, light whites and fancies have been received from Calcutta. Small lots have been booked, but most of the offers have been too low to be accepted, even by producers who are desperately anxious for orders.

Most of the Dominions markets have been buyers of fancy poplins, linings, dress materials and printed goods, but the feature has been the big line of white shirtings for South Africa with delivery extending to August.

Home Trade business has shown steady expansion, but orders are often less profitable owing to the competition of many firms who have switched over owing to the scarcity of demand in the export section.

YARN.

There is no slackening in price cutting. Quotations have again show wide variations and margins and down to vanishing point where that point has not already been past.

A wider enquiry has been available for Egyptian yarn, but here again business has been patchy. Substantial weights of fine counts of certain specialities have been sold at firm rates, but in other directions the demand lacks consistency and prices are unsatisfactory.

# FLAUTIST'S SUICIDE

## Gassed Himself In Days Of Sorrow

(LONDON, (By Mail.)

Forced by ill-healh to give up his career, a noted flute player ended his life under pathetic circumstances that were revealed at a Paddington inquest. He was Albert Fransella, 69, of Nevern-place, Earl's Court, W. who was found gassed in his bedroom.

At the height of his career Fransella accompanied Melba and Tetrazzini, and he had held such appointments as professor of the flute at the Guildhall School of Music, and principal flautist in the Royal Philharmonic and Queen's Hall orchestra.

Mr. Albert John Fransella, the flautist's son, gave evidence that he last saw his father a few days before Christmas.

He was then not very well, and was depressed about his health. He had been suffering from nerve trouble for some time.

FOUND DEAD ON HEARTHRUG.

Coroner: Had he ever said anything about suicide?—N , sir.

He had no other trouble, apart from his health.

It was stated that Fransella was found lying dead on pillows on the hearthrug with his head near a gas-ring. He was dressed in pyjamas.

After hearing the evidence of Dr. Skeen Keith, pathologist, the coroner, Mr. Ingleby Oddie, remarked that Fransella was in a very bad state of health. He had disease of the heart, disease of the lung, and cancer.

"Naturally enough," added Mr. Oddie, "he was very depressed. In a fit of intense depression he undoubtedly took his life. I don't think he was in full possession of his faculties at the time."

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recored.

# MASS ACTION FOR PEACE

## Independent Socialists Decide To Organise Campaign Against War

(From A Correspondent)

AMSTERDAM, February 25.

The International Conference of Independent Socialist Parties and Groups which we called together, met from 14th—16th of February in Paris.

The Conference succeeded in extending the framework of the I.A.G. (Amsterdam-Bureau) and established closer contact between the parties and agreement on principal questions of working class struggle.

The Conference opened with a condensed report of the Secretariat on the affiliated and the sympathising organisations and on the work of the Secretariat during the last year. Detailed reports were given on the situation in Germany, Austria, Spain, and Italy by the respective delegates.

A resolution on the political and economic world-situation, proposed by the S. A. P., was unanimously carried, with a few additions, after a long discussion.

The Conference is of special importance, as here was for the first time adopted a clear and uncompromising attitude towards war. The Conference accepted by an unanimous vote, with the exception of three abstentions, a resolution on war, proposed by the I.L.P., with some alterations made during the discussion.

Whilst the parties of the 2nd international are unable to arrive at an unanimously acceptable attitude against war on account of their national compromise, and the 3rd International attempts to evade the ultimate ns because it is fatal Russian Foreign Policy, the independent socialist parties express a clearly defined attitude towards imperialist war.

A mass action for peace shall be organised in which as many parties as can be reached are to take place. Such a campaign can, when reflecting the desire for peace among the masses, lead to a strong mass movement.

A resolution from the S.A.P. on the re-orientation of the international working class movement was carried by 10 votes in favour, 1 against and 1 abstention. A resolution from the O.S.P., Holland in favour of the creation of a New International was rejected with 3 votes in favour, 3 against and 6 abstentions.

The chief discussions having been on the political situation and on war, it was decided to refer the matter of principles once more back to the various parties for discussion. The resolutions on proletarian unity also, should be discussed in the parties, who thereafter should inform the Secretariat of their opinion.

In addition to this Conference of independent Socialist Parties there was a discussion with left wing representatives of the 2nd International devoted mainly to an anti war action. Resolutions on the political situation and on the orgapisations of an action for Peace proposed by the S.A.P. and all organisations are asked to inform us of their opinion on these matters as quickly as possible. An initiative committee was formed with the ...des Dofiet, Torkin and Sch... make a start w... tion of the Ac...

# AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN PUNJAB

## Governor Thanks Govt. Of India For Grant For Rural Uplift

LAHORE, March 30.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab, made a survey of the economic condition of the province and the progress made in agricultural and industrial development.

His Excellency congratulated the Government of India on the change-over from the period of increased taxation to the relief of the existing burdens and also acknowledged the gratitude of the province for the grant of 7½ lakhs of rupees for rural uplift.

REDUCED WATER RATES

Referring to the provincial finance and remissions given to agriculturists His Excellency said that the Government had constantly tried to adjust the burdens to the capacity of the people to pay. Quite apart from the special remissions of the land revenue which amounted to several crores, the Government had made reductions in water rates costing the Government 36 lakhs each year. Besides, the new assessment system for Lyallpur would entail a heavy loss to the Government.

Continuing, His Excellency said agriculture is essentially the most important industry of the province and unless it was in a healthy state, commerce and industry were bound to suffer.

RELIEF FOR INDEBTEDNESS

Alluding to the Punjab Relief Indebtedness Bill which is awaiting Governor-General's sanction, His Excellency thought that it would give relief in various directions where relief was badly needed. It also provided, he thought, machinery for voluntary composition of debts and Government would never spare pains to make Conciliation Boards a success. On the negative side the provisions of the Act are not such drastic in character as to seriously affect credit, provided the conditions essential for credit otherwise existed.

His Excellency assured the Chamber that the Government of Punjab would watch the situation with the greatest attention and would not hesitate to make representations to the Government of India, should these be necessary.—United Press.

## Junagadh Educational Advisory Board

Extracts from the notification No. 26 of 1934-35, dated 21st March, 1935, issued by the Junagadh State are given below:—

With a view to cultivate public opinion, and to secure public co-operation in Educational matters of general importance, it has been decided to form an Educational Advisory Board, consisting of the Chief Educational Officer as Chairman, nine members or more, as may be directed from time to time, and a Secretary.

The main function of this Board will be to visit State schools or State-aided schools, boarding houses, and orphanages in Junagadh City, and to make judicious suggestions to the Educational Department regarding school accommodation, sanitation school-curricula, physique of students and all other items that would promote the welfare of schools and encourage the spread of education—especially female education.

The Board will also make all possible efforts to bring parents and guardians of students into closer touch with schools by devising such means as they deem fit. To achieve this necessary object the Board may secure donations and raise necessary funds from the public. The State will also consider all reasonable proposals in this direction.

# PETROL FATALITY IN JOGESHWARI

## Rubber Factory Workman Dies Of Burns

Accidental ignition of petrol has brought about the tragic end of a cobbler employed in a Rubber Factory in Jogeshwari.

One Attar Husein Asad Hussain employed in the Bharat Rubber Works, Jogeshwari, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Saturday night along with another employee of the same factory, both of whom had burns on their person.

Attar Husein expired shortly after admission. Medical opinion stated that death was due to shock from severe burns. Inquest will be held ... (Monday).

# Title Lost For Countrymen

## EGYPTIAN PRINCE LENDS A HAND TO LABOUR

(From A Correspondent.)

CAIRO, March 20.

The Egyptian Labour Movement which has set out fervently of late, is directed by a Prince.

The Nabil Abbas Halim who is the plucky promoter of the movement has seen days of real suffering, suffering of personal loss and was deprived of his title for sympathizing with the ever neglected class of the Egyptian labourer. The Prince is a young man of 37 years of age, was trained as an officer in Germany during the war and his gallant qualities have been appreciated far beyond the limits of his own country. He could lead a life of leisure and of luxury, but has devoted it to work.

For some years past he has tried to improve the appalling conditions of his countrymen; he helped them as much as he could in standing by their side when the question arose of getting them into circumstances worth while living at all.

Industries have developed in Egypt during the last 6 years and factories needed labourers to help to produce by their hand's work. Capital in the hands of a few private men or some big trusts, capital has ever exploited the helping hand of the working man who represents labour for them. Never did the capitalists realize that in treating well and in giving their due to the worker who collaborates with it and thus helps to accumulate more riches through rendering production possible on the great level it has risen to, and never has capital thought it was a sacred duty to respect the man who earns so hard a bread for himself and a large family at home.

PRINCE'S FORESIGHT.

It needed the foresight and genius of a Royal Prince, a man indeed of noble birth to feel with the sense inborn to him what his poorer countrymen, his co-religionnaires were in want of and there we are last right amid this splendid achievement which Prince Abbas Halim has brought about: the start is made for the formation of a Labour Party, independent from political ambition and aim, and unequally devoted to the work of Labour, to solve questions of the day concerning the man who works in the sweat of his brow.

It was a hard struggle indeed that led to the point where we are now, but it has been worth while to fight. The Prince, always the hand at the plough, has gone ahead and did not mind being detained for twenty-seven days for having given his own palace to the workers to meet in, for having carried the emblem of 'help to your poorer brother' with honours in his uplifted right hand.

# TRAGIC DISPUTE OVER MONEY MATTERS

One Samboo Narain (35), was stabbed to death on Sunday morning at a prostitute's house following a dispute over money matters, it is stated.

At about 11 a.m., on Sunday, the Nagpada police receiving information of the incident, rushed to Owtchitapada Lane, Suklaji Street, (Safed Gulley), Kamatipura, and arrested Fazal Hasan on the spot, in this connection.

The victim succumbed to the injuries before medical assistance could be rendered. The body was sent to the morgue pending inquest.

## Death Due To Heart Failure

After a quarrel with his eldest son for the last time overnight, an aged Parsi gentleman, Merwanji Eduljl Besni died in his bed owing to it is stated, heart-failure on Sunday morning.

It is alleged, Merwanji (60), residing at Dady Seth Road, had a quarrel with the eldest son on Saturday night before retiring for the night.

On Sunday morning, he did not get up from his bed even at 10 o'clock. His body was found to be cold. Dr. ... Morior and Dr. Glider were immediately sent for, but before they arrived Mr. was found to be extinct.

The Gamdevi police took charge of the body and medical examination showed that death was due to heart failure resulting from aortic atheroma. The body was later handed over to the relatives.

## Woman Dies Of Burns In Hospital

The dangling end of a saree worn over the shoulders according to Indian style had proved fatal to a Hindu woman.

Salubai Mahadoo (22), residing in Wani Chawl, Sun Mill Lane, was admitted into the K. E. M. Hospital on Friday noon, with burns of 1st and 2nd degree all over her person.

Salubai, it appears, poured some kerosene oil over the coals in a segri and proceeded to light it with a match. The loose end of her saree over her shoulders fell into the segri and instantly caught fire and before the flames were put out, Salubai was burnt all over her body.

The DeLisle Road police rushed her to hospital, where she succumbed to the injuries on Sunday noon. An inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

# Labour Peers Want Democratic Control

(Continued from page 16).

declaring that capitalism had immeasurably raised the standards of life of the people and declining "to substitute for this well-tried system one which is purely speculative and would be found impracticable and oppressive in operation". He asked the House not to be led away by plausible speech of Lord Sanderson. It was calculated that when industries were taken over a family of four would have five shillings a week added to their net income. "It is hardly worth breaking the eighth commandment for so small a result", he went on. As an example of State management, he pointed to the Post Office. "The Post Office", he said, "charges exorbitant prices for its services and is exceedingly autocratic in its methods. What private enterprise would dare to tell the consumer. 'Here is the bill, here are the items. You cannot question any of them. Pay up. If you do not, no more services'? That is a mild foretaste of what we should have under Socialism. Socialism tends to level down and not level up. When individual profits are wiped out the shutters can go up. I refuse to see any virtue in a State system which would convert us into a number of dull, mechanical units performing out allotted tasks without ambition or hope of reward beyond a meagre stipend doled out equally to us all. To be a slave of the State is as bad as being the slave of an individual. The next election will be by far the most important that we have ever had in this country because the great ideals of individualism and Socialism must clash. If they clash to the detriment of individualism, God help the country.

### Period Of Transition

Lord Allan (MacDonalite Labour) gave the noble Peers a lecture in the theory of Socialism, and then proceeded to denounce the Labour Party because it made Socialism its main issue. He moved a further amendment urging "that legislative effect should be urgently directed to transforming the present industrial and social order by a rapid extension of the policy of collective organisation which has been increasingly adopted by every Government in modern times." This policy, he said, should be submitted to the nation by a constructive appeal to goodwill and intelligence, and not "as an appeal to class hatred or as seeming to involve a financial or constitutional crisis." There was no such thing as a capitalist system at present, but a period of transition which was neither capitalism nor Socialism. Many Socialist measures, he finally argued, had already been passed by successive Governments.

Lord Snell, the Labour Chairman of the London County Council, told the House how at the age of 10 he had worked 72 hours a week for 2 shillings. "I have seen my neighbours", he declared with emotion, "worn out and sent heart-broken to the workhouse, which to them was a prison with another name, with the same callousness that it now sends old horses to the knackers' yards of France and Belgium. Do you wonder that the sons of some of these people decided to do their best to destroy a system that permitted that?

### Hope Of Millions

Lord Snell recalled that, so far as public-speaking was concerned, Hyde Park was his university. "In me", he added amid laughter, "you see Hyde Park at its worst." England had the most constitutional, most orderly, and most co-operative Labour and Socialist party in the world. Its men and women were of the fibre that did credit to any nation." I have never heard one generous or fair word about their outlook or work or what they stand for." Lord Snell said. "Moderation has been answered by slander and their ideals have been derided. If poisoned words could have killed the Socialist movement it would have been dead long ago. Socialism at its worst," he concluded, is better than capitalism at its best. Socialism is the hope of millions throughout the world".

Lord Peel, while bitterly opposed to Labour policy, devoted his speech to an appeal that the Labour Party should give industry another five years "to become more efficient when they are taken over. He moved a further amendment urging that it was inexpedient to give any countenance to doctrines which even if partially carried into effect must destroy confidence and increase unemployment." He said there was an amazing lack of logic in the speeches of Labour peers. The House was dealing with human beings and not with the idealists who speak in Hyde Park. The country, he added, had not heard anything more from the Labour Party recently with regard to the nationalisation of the banks. Had this great principle of policy been thrown over? The noble Lord added that slowly they were pulling the country out of the financial difficulty and morass into which it had fallen. He was perfectly certain that if now there was the slightest fear in the country that the Socialist system was to be introduced in one or two years from now by the Socialist Party it would be the greatest blow that could be struck at Britain's rising industries.

### Who Will Create Crisis?

Lord Strabolgi argued that every country in the world except Palestine had introduced Socialist measures. "We are no longer living in a world in which economic forces can have free play. The greatest Socialist measure in this country was the great Electricity Act introduced by Mr. Baldwin as Prime Minister of a Conservative Government. Its failure was that it left distribution in the hands of private enterprise, and all the experts in the industry recognised that they would soon have to come under public control. That had been the programme of the Labour Party for the last fifteen years. A Labour Government with a majority behind it would wish to act through Parliament in an orderly and constitutional manner. The programme would have been put before the country and would have obtained the support of the majority of the electors. Who, then, was going to create a financial crisis? 'I think', he added, 'that we are entitled to know who will create this crisis and how. This talk of crisis was not started by Sir Stafford Cripps. It comes from our political opponents."

Lord Rhayader (Liberal) maintained that many of the faults attributed by the Labour Party to the capitalist system were really faults of society and often of individuals. No evidence was offered to them that socialism would do any better. Lord Noel-Buxton (Labour) said it was impossible for him to see how anyone basing his views on Christian ethics could be satisfied that the rate of improvement that they saw to be possible could be achieved unless an attempt was made to make great and rapid changes.

### No Half-Way House

On Thursday, the Marquis of Lothian resumed the debate. "Never', he declared, "has the working man been so well off as he is to-day. The one great blot on British Society is unemployment, but this is in no way due to the failure of the capitalist system". There was no earthly reason why the progress made in the last century should not have continued. It was stopped, however, by the economic nationalism practised all over the world which erected barriers against international trade. There was no "half-way house" between the present system and Communism.

Lord Marley (Labour) agreed that the Peers could not be expected to be influenced by the arguments for Socialism since they enjoyed all the advantages of Capitalism. Peers who opposed Socialism had thrown out the word "Communism" as a term of abuse, but in his view it meant common sense and nothing more. "I am not afraid of the word "Communism", declared the noble Lord, "It is used here as a term of abuse". War was inherent in the Capitalist system: under Socialism, it would be no longer necessary

### Class Feeling Is The Thing

Lord Ponsonby, Leader of the Labour Opposition, took up the challenge about the alleged "crisis" that the Conservatives insist must follow the election of a Labour Government. It was obvious, he declared, that Conservatives were determined not to submit to the rule of the majority, and were going to fight for their lives. Of course, they could envisage such a crisis. The most powerful weapons in the hands of Labour opponents were patronage and charity, and full use was made of them. They were used to get a subservient acquiescent class to put up with a present condition despite their personal feelings. Referring to the hostility shown by the Peers to Labour rule, he declared, "The trouble with me is that I am a traitor to my own class. I am reminded of it in letters and postcards, on platforms, and when I put up for [illegible] or a non-political associa[illegible] traitor I am able to see the battlefield rather more clearly. This class feeling is the thing. It does exist, and it is no good ignoring it. I have been scoffed at as masquerading as a working man. It is true I have never known what it is to walk the streets not knowing where the next meal was coming from. On the contrary, I have had very considerably advantages, and for that reason I am in the Labour Party. I want to see the same equality of opportunity and the same advantages for my fellow-countrymen".

The Marquess of Londonderry (Conservative) who explained that he was not speaking for the Government, in which he is the Secretary for Air, dealt at once with what would be the issue at the next General Election. "I know," he declared, "that at the next election we shall go forward as a National Government. I know that in doing so we shall receive the approbation of the majority of the citizens of this country. The truce which does exist on all those questions in which we are not in agreement, and on which we do not see eye to eye, will certainly continue." Then Lord Londonderry contented himself with talk of "Crisis", which indicated the election cry the Government intends to adopt.

Lord Sanderson's motion was rejected by 81 to 10 and the [illegible] without a division [illegible] moved by Lord [illegible].

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

Is it prohibition or even a slow step towards it?

The Hon. secretary of the Muslim party in one breath supports the policy of Prohibition, but he is not at all prepared to take any effective step for that.

Mr. Miran Shah should not think that he alone is conversant with facts, because he happens to be in the Council and everybody in the Presidency is ignorant of the facts. He again puts forward the same old question of the realisation of the sum of six crores of rupees which would be incurred by the Bombay Government due to Prohibition policy. I am sorry to say that the Secretary and his party are not prepared to face the real problems of modern day India. When thousands of Indians are starving, when the whole moral life of a nation is being ruined, the expensive Government machinery is maintained, and our friends are helping it at every step.

If the secretary wishes I can prove him conclusively that the attitude of this party has been decidedly against the national interests since the inauguration of new reforms in 1920. It is no use always blaming the non-Muslim members, though I know that their share in the whole affair is also not creditable. With a sound national policy and better representatives surely good conditions would have prevailed in the Bombay Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

KAZI ABDUL HAMEED.

# NARIMAN AS CITY MAYOR

(Continued on page 1)

adorn the Mayoral Chair, and stands head and shoulder above all the other candidates.

### SOCIALIST SUPPORT?

My discussion with some of the prominent Congress Corporators go to show that all of them are united on the question of election. The Socialists are also unanimously voting and working for Mr. Nariman. They feel that whatever the drawbacks—and who is there in the whole House who is without any drawbacks, to speak of—of Mr. Nariman might be, he is a staunch Congressman and a tried soldier who should be supported by every Congressman.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who, it was stated would not vote for Mr. Nariman told me on Sunday afternoon that she was voting for him. This shows that the Congress candidates are unanimously supporting Mr. Nariman.

The Muslims in the Corporation probably with an exception or two have decided to support Mr. Nariman.

Then there are the Nationalists. Here also a few votes will go for the other four candidates. But the majority of them, it can safely be asserted, are voting for Mr. Nariman.

Amongst the Parsi members of the Corporation a few of them are, it is understood, voting for Mr. Nariman, as they feel that he is undoubtedly the best of the five, who should occupy the Mayoral 'Gadi' this year.

I will not be surprised, if some Europeans also vote for Mr. Nariman.

### SUPPORT THE ORGANISATION

Perhaps it is too much to hope for a membership of 10,000 in the immediate future, but, if the great body of private motorists can be awakened to the need of supporting an organisation to watch their interests, there is no reason why we should not have 5,000 members within a year. With more members we shall have funds for expansion and more activities."

Giving an illustration of what they gave to members the speaker said that in addition to what he would call the normal services of helping the individual member with advice, legal and otherwise, assistance in numberless ways in respect of purchase and servicing of cars, payment of taxes and fees, itineraries and so on they gave a remarkable return for Rs. 20 a year in free gifts Members also got the services of appointed garages and concession rates at appointed hotels.

Not only members, but non-members got the benefit of an extensive system of through-way road signs, which was now extended and maintained in close alliance with the P W D, and in this connection the Chairman thanked the Chief Engineer for his most valuable co-operation. Over and above all this were the insurance benefits the Association offered and members got special rebates of premium which nearly, if not quite, covered the annual subscription.

In conclusion Mr. Ewart thanked the Chairman appointed last year, Major General Moens both for his wise guidance and his unceasing advocacy of the Association's services.—A. P.

# UNIQUE SERVICES RENDERED TO MOTORISTS

## Activities Of Automobile Association Of N. India Reviewed

LAHORE, March 29.

The work of the Automobile Association of Northern India during the past year and the services it had sought to render to motorists within the area of its jurisdiction were reviewed by the Chairman Mr. J M Ewart, C I E, I P, at the Association's annual general meeting held this evening.

"The Automobile Association of Northern India," said the Chairman, "exists mainly for two purposes; firstly as part and an important part of the World Confederation of Motoring Associations: secondly, to represent and protect the interests of the private motorist in its area in the matters to which I have referred The day-to-day services which the Association performs for its individual members, important though they be, are, if you take the broad view subsidiary to these big purposes This Association can now make its voice heard and does so in connection with the deliberations of Government and other organisations on subjects with which it is concerned.

But, when it is asked what it represents—what sanction it has behind it—it is far from happy. Private motorists in Northern India number approximately 10,000. Our membership is a little over 2,000. In these big matters and in innumerable smaller but important ones,—such as our signposting plan—we represent the interests of the whole of those 10,000 but 2,000 public spirited motorists are paying for this representation.

I do earnestly beg of you all to drive this point home among your friends. Members are the best propagandists of the Association. If I have satisfied you that there is real work to be done in the interests of all of us, do communicate your views to others and induce them to join you in supporting the A A N I.

# Govt. Grant For Kashi Seva Samiti

BENARES, March 31.

The Secretary, Kashi Seva Samiti informs that the U. P. Government has given Rs. 1,500 as a non-recurring grant to the Kashi Seva Samiti for the year 1934-35 under G. O. No. F 163-XV-806-1935.—United Press.

# SIND COTTON COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay have nominated the following gentlemen as representatives of the cotton growers on the Cotton Committee for Sind for the triennial period commencing from 1st April 1935:—

Captain L Vanenen Khan Bahadur Gul Muhammad Abdur Rehman Eastern N[illegible] tract.

Rao Bahadur [illegible]rumal Bilaram Nawabshah Dis[illegible]

Mukhi Go[illegible] Hyderabad D[illegible]

Khan Baha[illegible] Dost [illegible]mmad

# "FOLLOW MR. DAMLE'S EXAMPLE"

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 30.

"Thana Bar is one of the best Bars with which a Judge might be fortunate enough to come across in the course of his service, and I am quite sure that the junior members of the bar will place before them Mr. Damle's example as worth following."

Thus observed Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District and Sessions Judge of Thana, in paying glowing tributes to the late Mr. Bhaskarrao Ramkrishna Damle, when a reference was made in the Sessions Court to the untimely death on Wednesday last of one of the eminent members of the Thana Bar.

### "EXCELLED HIS FATHER."

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, said that Mr. Damle was practising in that court for the last 16 years. His father was a well-known pleader in Pen. Mr. Bhaskarrao excelled his father in his forensic abilities. By his outstanding qualities of head and heart he soon came to the forefront. He inspired confidence not only in the members of the Bar and the Bench but in the general public by putting his cases before the courts very fairly. He had very congenial manners and lovable temper. He was a great Sanskrit scholar and had deeply studied the Hindu Law. Besides being an able lawyer, he used to review books on social, political and legal subjects. He helped several institutions and championed the cause of education.

### EMINENT LAWYER.

Mr. Waman Anant Rege, in associating with the sentiments expressed by the previous speaker, said that Mr. Damle was certainly known to be an eminent lawyer, but the special qualities that he possessed made him very popular and lovable. He was known for his sincerity, simplicity, intelligence, integrity and last but not the least for his generosity. The speaker suggested that a memorial must be raised to Mr. Damle of whom they were proud. He concluded his speech by reminding that what could not be cured must be calmly endured.

### MEMORIAL.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the District Judge, on behalf of the members of the Bench, expressed sorrow for the untimely death of Mr. B. R. Damle, who, he said, was a real gentleman. He had maintained the high traditions of the legal profession. His arguments were always clear being well up in law. He was exceedingly courteous both to the Bench and his opponents. Because of the qualities one felt as if he had lost his dear friend in Mr. Damle. The District Judge, in associating with Mr. Rege's suggestion, said that a fitting memorial, like an oil-painting, might be kept in the Library Hall.

All the courts were then ordered to be closed after transacting only urgent business.

(Continued from Col. 7)

chise applicable to them at present.

5. That as there are a large number of persons in Burma who are not Indian subjects of His Majesty domiciled in British India but are the subjects of Indian States, the sections applicable to Indian subjects of His Majesty domiciled in British India should be made applicable to these persons also as they are carrying on business or professions in Burma and thus have large interests.

The Federation resolves to urge upon the Government of India and the Secretary of State that when Burma is separated from India there should be adequate statutory protection for Indians in all matters and in particular provision should be made with regard to (1) unrestricted right of entry; (2) the carrying on of any occupation, trade business or profession (3) the holding of property and public office; (4) the right to reside and travel and (5) the right to alienate land and other properties without any restriction."

The following office bearers were elected for the coming year:—Mr Padampat Singhania, President, Mr D P Khaitan, Vice-President, Mr G D Birla, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr Manu Subedar, Mr A D Shroff, Mr Shriram, Mr Walchand Hirachand, Mr N R Sircar, Mr Chunilal B Mehta, Mr M L Dahukar, Mr Ramjidas Vaish and Mr P S Sodhbans were elected members of the Executive Committee, to which the following were co-opted:—Mr S M Bashir, Cawnpore, Pandit K[illegible] Lahore, Mr Muhamm[illegible] Madras, Mr B Das, A L Ojha, Calcutta, E Dinshaw, Karachi.

# Indian Merchan[illegible] W[illegible]

(Continued

pounds to organise their business in India. Foreign compan[illegible] were able to give fabulous and uneconomic terms, particularly to agents and thus snatch business from Indian companies. In no of country had insurance business flourished without the help of Government. He therefore asked the Federation to press the case of Indian insurance with the Government.

Mr. S. Bagchi supported the resolution which was carried.

### CASE FOR PROTECTION TO SUGAR.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan moved the next resolution urging the Government to undertake more rapid and intensive steps to raise the standard of cultivation of sugarcane both as to quality and quantity by inter alia establishing sugar cane nurseries in all cane-growing provinces, by the dissemination of information as to the best methods of cultivation and allotment of a fixed percentage out of excise duty for the purpose. Mr. Khaitain said this was necessary not only in the interests of the cultivator and sugar manufacturer but also the consumer. In Java, sugar manufacturers had many advantages over the local manufacturers. The sugarcane yield of the land there was six tons per acre as against one ton per acre here and sugarcane there was sold at two annas per maund as against eight annas per maund here. These and other advantages there made the cost of production of sugar in India higher. Therefore the local industry deserved government help badly.

Mr. Abdulla Haroon Jaffer said forty years back the conditions in Java were as bad as they were now in India and the improvement came about only by the help rendered by the Java Government. Unless Government helped the sugar industry he opined this industry would never succeed.

Mr. Dahonkar supported the motion which was adopted.

### CHECK SILK IMPORT.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu moved a resolution on the silk industry drawing the attention of the Government of India to the fact that, despite the protective duties introduced last year, the position of the Indian silk industry was far from satisfactory. Recent imports of artificial silk and silk mixtures were so appalling that during the 9 months ending December 31st last the imports were almost doubled. The Federation, therefore, urged that the imports of silk mixtures and artificial silk and artificial silk goods if not effectively checked were sure to countervail the effects of the protection now extended to the Indian silk industry.

### T. B. RECOMMENDATION INADEQUATE.

Mr. Pantulu said that the sericultural industry in India was mainly developing in Mysore, Bengal, Kashmir and some districts of Madras. He pointed out that the industry gave employment to about a million families and four to five crores were invested in it, and now it was seriously threatened by foreign competition, especially from China, Japan and Italy. The imports of raw silk into India which were in the neighbourhood of 13 lakhs lbs. in 1925/26 rose to about 32 lakhs lbs. in 1932/33 and the export of raw silk from India, which was about 132,000 lbs. in 1925/26 almost vanished between 1931 and 1934 and it was about 21,000 lbs. for the ten months of 1934/35. After examining the Tariff Board's recommendation, the speaker expressed the fear that even the scale of duties recommended by the Board would not give requisite protection.

### WANTTD PROTECTION FOR 15 YEARS.

Mr. Narainrao Naik strongly supported the resolution. He wished that protection should be afforded at least for 15 years as the people engaged in the industry were illiterate and poor and as it would take considerable time to introduce all the necessary improvements to enable it to withstand competition but unfortunately the Tariff Board recommended protection only for five years, which he said was insufficient.

The resolution was adopted.

### "BILATERIAL TREATIES URGED."

The desirabiliy of negotiating bilateral trade treaties with countries which are India's important customers in order to safeguard her export trade was stressed by Mr Shri Ram who moved that in view of the changed economic conditions of some of the important customer countries of India, immediate steps be taken for the purpose of arriving at an understanding or arrangement or negotiating a trade agreement with those foreign countries to safeguard the export trade of India.

ONLY WAY TO LIQUI[illegible]

# Mr. Kasturbhai's Attack On "Reform Bill"

(Continued from page 16)

r the Ottawa Scheme outighed the benefits which India hared along with the Dominions s suppliers of raw materials. he working of the scheme, even cording to the Government of dia's report for the period endg March 1934, does not indicate y material benefit to the exrt of agricultural produce of dia. In rice, the trade has reained where it was; in tea, ere has been an actual fall in e quantity exported—owing probably to the tea export restricon scheme—but as there was an crease in the prices realised the mount of trade shows an imovement. In cotton, the inease has been due more to the vourable parity of Indian cotn against American than to ything else. Hides and skins ow an improvement but tea d hides and skins constitute ly 13.5 per cent and 7 per nt respectively of the total exrts; the share of the U. K. and e Empire being very small, any provement in the export of ese articles to the United Kingm can only slightly benefit the tal export trade of India.

### REPERCUSSIONS

On the other hand, the reperssions of such a policy have eady begun to be felt in the easures taken or contemplated countries like France, Italy, umania and Belgium. This poy has been deprecated even by rmany. The direct effect of is Scheme has been to impede e creation of direct markets th foreign countries in a numr of articles and to encourage trepot trade in London marts. It has to some extent ecked the growth of internaonalism in trade relations beeen India and the other counes of the world and even proked foreign countries with onial possessions to create close eserves on lines similar to those eated by the United Kingdom.

### COTTON TEXTILES

The year showed a noticeable vance both in the production of ton piecegoods and the diversiation of the varieties manufaced, though the fortunes of the ustry at many centres were thing but satisfactory. Many the companies could hardly w any surplus even to cover depreciation charges. This s due to overlapping of producn in certain styles, and the purchasing power of the sses, who are the main conners of cloth. It was perhaps, as well that the industry had pass through these difficult es. because it forced many of manufacturers to improve r organisation, and urged m to economise in various dirons. The most noticeable ture of the year has been onalisation undertaken on a e scale at the two chief tres of Bombay and Ahmedawhich between them acnt for nearly two-thirds of production. While these efs deserve our sympathy, it is nful to find that no organised rt is being made to capture Indian market in all styles of tegoods.

### RAILWAYS

rom the above, it will be nod that the industries in genesh showed an improvement and most cases the indices of protion show an increase as comed with the previous year. The lways shared in the revival of industrial activities. The numof wagons loaded increased rly by 7 per cent over the vious year, due specially to an rease in the movement of cot, oil seeds and fuel. The pasger and other high grade traf however, declined leaving the lways no substantial benefit of their comparatively better ition on the Goods Side.

The real problems which the lways had to face during the r, and still have to face, are, wever, different. It has been reasingly felt during the year t there should be a radical reon in the relations that the lways bear to industries. The lway authorities have still to lise that the Railways exist for heap and efficient service of public and not for securing a rticular percentage of return on capital invested. To do the er, is a comparatively easy tter in India, as most of the lways are concerns of state nopoly. But to run them effintly and cheap, so that the ghts do not weigh too heavily the traffic, requires ability and adth of vision, which the maement sadly lacks.

### RAILWAY STATUTORY BOARD

ny hopes that we might have ertained of such an unsatisfacy situation being remedied in near future under the Federal Government have been shaken by the very objectionable proposals specifically laid down in the Government of India Bill for the constitution of the Federal Railway Authority. These proposals are in contravention of the promises so far given at the Round Table Conferences that the Indian Legislature will be given free hand in constituting the Federal Railway Authority. We must lodge an emphatic protest against these proposals in the Government of India Bill which will make the Federal Government and its Ministers helpless in the administration of railways in as much as all important powers have been vested in the Governor-General.

### SILVER POLICY

A similarly unnecessary sacrifice has been imposed on the country through the silver policy of the Government of India. On more than one occasion, the country has complained against the serious consequences of this policy, but it has been of no avail. When the Hilton-Young Commission recommended the sales of silver, it was with the express idea that the proceeds would be utilised to build up gold reserves. But the Government had no intention of doing so, and instead, it utilised them for cancelling 'ad hoc' securities in the paper currency reserves. Apart from the fact that this has contracted the currency and thus increased the rigours of deflation, the wisdom of this policy is doubtful from another angle also.

### INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT

In matters industrial, notwithstanding the growing ideals of economic self-sufficiency in other countries not excluding the United Kingdom the policy of rapid Industrialisation has not been undertaken. But the new orientation which is being given to the Tariff Policy, though Trade Agreements, and which will leave the country with a shadow of protection is a matter of grave and more immediate concern. Those who argue that the Indo-British Trade Agreement is to be short lived, or those who say that it gives Lancashire no more than what it already enjoyed, ignore the real point at issue. It is not so much the concessions themselves, which are to be deprecated, but the fact that attempts are being made to convert these concessions into the basic principles of the Tariff Policy. It may be that the Tariff Board sometimes used the price differentials as a convenient guide in arriving at its conclusions. A reference to the Report of the Fiscal Commission, however, will show that the Commission never contemplated the principles of the price differentials as an integral part of the scheme of protection. Therefore, enunciating new principles of such far-reaching importance, in negotiating a trade agreement, without giving the country a chance to express its opinions on the same, cannot be justified on any grounds.

These Agreements,—the Ottawa the Indo-Japanese and the Indo-British—will terminate shortly. At that time instead of the negotiations being rushed through, sufficient material should be made available to the public to gauge their effects on trade and the industry of the country.

Before concluding, I should like to say that in a few day's time, Sir Joseph Bhore, the First Indian Commerce Member will retire from the Office; and I am sure, everyone in this Hall will desire me to convey to him our sense of appreciation of his sympathetic hearing and prompt disposal of the questions that we have had the occasion to take to him, and his sincere efforts to meet our points of view regarding them.

## *RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE*

### *Indian Chambers Advocate Legislation*

The following ar efurther resolutions adopted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce on Saturday:—

The third resolution urged the abolition of the surcharge on income-tax and super-tax, legislation for allowing business concerns to carry forward business losses against profits of subsequent years and for allowing proportionately higher depreciation allowance on machinery in factories which worked extra night or holiday shifts.

RESERVE COASTAL TRAFFIC.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan next moved a long resolution regarding the coastal trade. The resolution urged the reservation of the coastal traffic of India to Indian ships by legislation and wanted Government to increase the share of the Indian-owned and managed tonnage from 23.7 per cent., as at present to 51 per cent., of the total tonnage engaged in the coastal trade during the next five years and to increase the liftings of cargo of coast by Indian shipping from 25 per cent., as at present to 51 per cent., on the whole coast during five years and that as regards overseas trade Indian-owne and managed shipping should, as a first step, be enabled to have 50 per cent., of the services between Madras and the Straits and between Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports during the next five years and that for this purpose, a subsidy or bounty not exceeding ten lakhs yearly be given to Indian-owned and managed vessels.

### SUBSIDIZE SHIPPING.

Mr. Khaitan gave figures to show how all civilised countries in the world were subsidizing their shipping in various ways and asked why should not India follow that course and like them benefit by visible and invisible revenues through shipping.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu emphasised that the shipping industry was not the concern of shipping companies but of the whole nation.

Mr. B. Das said that the Government of India had no sympathy for the development of Indian shipping. He advocated the abolition of the subsidy to the P. and O. for carrying mails now that all first-class mails would be carried by air.

The resolution was adopted.—

FANTASTIC SILVER POLICY.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta said that the action of Government in pursuing a policy of selling silver seemed fantastic, especially because other nations were conserving silver.

Mr. Shroff seconding the motion asked members of the Assembly to ask Sir James Grigg to prove his recent statement in the Assembly that the sale of silver had not caused a contraction of the currency. (The resolution was adopted.

### HELP COAL INDUSTRY.

Mr. Ojha moved a resolution condemning the policy of the Government of India in not affording any relief to the coal industry. The mover said that the coal industry was neglected by the Government and he pleaded for the complete abolition of the surcharge on it.

Mr. Mukherji contended that the reduction of the surcharge by 2-1/2 per cent and the maximum amount of the surcharge of one rupee per ton irrespective of distance was meagre and niggardly.

The resolution was accepted and the House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

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The Chancellor of Delhi University has appointed Kunwar Jagdis Prasad to be the Pro-Chancellor of the University for three years from April 20.—

# COLOUR BAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

### Johannesberg Mayor Points Out Paradoxical Anomaly

A Johannesburg, report says:—

A "prejudice called the colour bar" was discussed by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. Maurice Freeman, in an important speech delivered at a lunch in honour of the new Agent for India, Syed Raza Ali, at the Langham Hotel.

### OPPORTUNE ARRIVAL.

Saying that the new Agent-General had arrived at an opportune time, almost synchronising with the arrival of the delegates of the Imperial Press Conference and when matters of Empire were being discussed, Mr. Freeman had some interesting observations to make on the status of the Indians in South Africa.

He spoke diffidently in view of the fact that he was Mayor of the city, but he was not only Mayor of the European section of the city's community, but Mayor of the other sections as well, including the Indians.

Those who had been a long time in the country, as he had, knew that undoubtedly there was a prejudice called the colour bar, which originated as a protection for the white against coloured people. There was a section that could not possibly have a say in the government of the country.

### POINTS OUT ANOMALY.

He proceeded to point out some of the country's anomalies. The law laid down that there was to be no discrimination between coloured and white. Was it not paradoxical that the Government had recognised that itself and yet adopted a policy of "benevolent indifference."?

They should follow the advice of their Agent, and, with their persistence and patience, something would be done to give them what in the speaker's opinion they were entitled to, as they could not be true citizens when the franchise was denied them.

### AGENT THANKS MAYOR.

The Agent, thanking the giver of the dinner, Mr. E. I. Patel, referred to the Mayor's speech. The Mayor was not the only one who held the same feelings, though they had not always been able to express themselves. India would not always remain as it was, but one day would occupy an honoured place in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Among the many prominent Europeans present were members of the delegation from India to the Imperial Press Conference.

## *GANDHIJI'S "NO" TO BENGAL INVITATION*

DINAJPUR March 30.

Replying to the invitation of the General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Political Conference to attend the ensuing session, which takes place during the Easter recess, Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"Having retired from the Congress, you do not expect me to attend your Conference. I, however, wish every success to the Conference session."—United Press.


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to remove all complaints of irregular painful menses, amenorrhoea, Dismenorrhoea frigidity and sterility and restore Youthful Bloom.

Price Virilinets or Fertilinets 100 tablets Rs. 7. 34-40 tablets Rs. 2|12.

## CASANOVA Cream.

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It removes all complaints of nervous debility and make the odour of love complete. Literature on demand.

Buy fresh stock in golden pkt. with silvery embossed label.

Price per tube Rs. 2|- sufficient for 30-40 application.

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# "Dead As Mutton"

## CHURCHILL DENOUNCES INDIA BILL

### Mr. Lalkaka's Discomfiture

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Mar. 23.
(By Aair Mail.

When the debate on the adjournment of the House in view of the attitude of the Princes towards the India Bill concluded and a vote was tagen after Sir Thomas Inskip had a sally at Mr. Churchill's expense that "Mr. Churchill had some sources of information which are not open to other people but teh sources of this information is imagination operating in an unhealthy mind", it was clear that Sir Samuel Hare's faithful 200 and odd followers trooped behind him to defeat Lord Hartington's motion which received 94 votes—the largest vote yet recorded against the India Bill in the House of Commons.

LALKAKA'S DISAPPOINTMENT

Having failed to obtain the support of even Miss Katherine Mayo whose praise was sung for several days in the columns of the "Morning Post",the India Defence League's organisers of the public meeting at the Albert Hall on Thursday night did their best to persuade some of the notorious reactionary Indians residing in London to render timely help to them by appearing on the platform if not speaking in support of their resolution for the withdrawal of the India Bill. However, there was another disappointment in store for them. But they had a small consloation in discovering one Mr. K. K. Lalkaka to speak of the Empire and its glory as against any measure of self-government to India. With a sigh of relief prompt word was sent to Northcliffe House and Tudor Street and the "Daily Mail" and "Morning Post" announced for a week that "Mr. K.K. Lalkaka, the well-known Bombay politician who has travelled extensively in Australia and other parts of the Empire will be one of the speakers at the great anti-Government India Bill rally in the Albert Hall." Mr. Lalkaka had prepared a nice speech worthy of the die-hard anti-India propoganda meeting. His disappointment after his oratorical performance was greater than that of the audience. He realised that the audience had looked upon him as a school boy making his maiden speech at a village school debate in spite of being, what was described, a magistrate in the city of Bombay. He tried to imitate Mr. Winston Churchill. He failed. Then he tried to imitate Mr. Churchill's son. Yet, not even a flapper would cheer him as she would in the case of Churchill the junior. So he started talking of the dumb masses of India as often as he could. Yet there was no encouragement from the audience to go on and on. Finally he decided to try and see if he could imitate successfully Baron Llyod. Putting his hands in his pocket, bearing a grave appearance he declared that the dumb masses of India were about to be exploited by the worst exploiters in India. The British had a far greater historical and moral right than any Indian to hold India". "If I say that," he added, " it is not because I feel for India less, but because I feel for the Empire more." They were told, he added, that if they did not placate Indian aspirations their British trade would be gone, but they should realise that the present Government was trying in India to placate the implacable. There was no force, he concluded which made more for peace and prosperity in the world than the British Empire. Bravo! muttered Baron Llyod but Lord Rothermere thought the speech was worthy of consignment to the waste paper basket of the editorial offices of the "Daily Mail". The "Morning Post" honoured Mr. Lalkaka next morning by assigning the lesser prominent place of its columns and Mr. Lalkaka walked about the streets of London the following day with a feeling that he was foolish enough to yalk in the trap which was rejected by Miss Katherine Mayo Mr. Warris Ali and other former champions of the League.

SETTLED NOTHING

Mr. Churchill declared that the Joint Select Committee was packed, the delegates from India were picked and the Lancashire evidence was cooked. For a long time the Conservative Party had allowed themselves vest to be soothed by the Princes' offer, but that offer had been withdrawn. There had been an absolute and final refusal of the Princes to have anything to do with the federation scheme in the Bill. The whole policy of the Government for Indian Home Rule had briken down. If you go out into the streets of London and search to-morrow and the day after, you will not be able to find anyone or any organisation which wants this Bill. The Bill had been repudiated by representatives of the whole gamut of Indian opinion. The Government have unsettled everything in India and have settled nothing. They had condemned India to ten years violent political strife, and the whole story was one of vast uncompensated sorrow and loss. Every argument offered to the Government against the Bill was met with a valuous gape, a senseless jeer and the treadmill perambulators through the Lobbies.

"QUESTIONABLE MANOEUVRE"

"They syy, 'We must have the Federal system because of the Princes' offer". Mr. Churchill remarked. "There is no Princes' offer we answer. 'Very well' they say, 'then all the more we must have the Federal system.' They say 'We must meet the aspirations of Twentieth Century India' 'but the Indians do not want the Bill. The Government reply 'Very well, then( we will forcigly feed it to you. If you don's like it, take it as a medicine' and then tell their followers what great reforms and philonthrophists they are. By a questionable manoeuvre, Sir Samuel Hoare had wontonly held out to the Indian extremists a prospect of their being able to sweep away every safeguard in the Bill. "Not very nice tactics", added Mr. Churchill in a scornful tone. "Not very agreeable manoeuvres. I am bound to say after a long and stormy political life,—(laughter)—I have sustained, we have sustained a great and unusual sense of illusage and unfairness in the manner in which this controversy has been conducted. Who at home wants this Bill? The Conservative party loathe it. It is being rammed down their throats. They are being fed with it as in preparing "pate de foie gras"—the Strasbourg goose is stuffed with unwholesome food until his liver is distended beyond all normal proportions". Concluding Mr. Churchill announced "The Bill is dead. It is dead as mutton. Nevertheless, the Government assures us it must be placed on the Statute-book. The corpse must be carried forward as a trophy". Uurging that they should not lose heart now with just about four or five months' battle before them, Mr. Churchill observed: "Anything may happen in the central organism of government. Don't mention to anyone—we might have a new Prime Minister. Then will be the moment when we shall ask that Conservative party opinion shall be considered as a whole."

A possible transformation of the India Defence League is now being discussed by its members. The League's purpose, some of its members are now saying, will end with the passing of the India Bill. This is expected to be towards the end of July. No official decision about the League's future is likely to be taken until June or July. No formal discussions have yet taken place. Private talks among members have, however, revealed a strong desire to maintain the League and its organisation. Its name would be changed; its scope extended. It would remain militant. It would stand for the full Conservative policy; with the function of gingering the Central Office. During the India controversy the group of Conservative M.P's belonging to the League have worked in close co-operation. They feel that this co-operation should continue, and they believe there are many items of Government policy on which they could usefully act as a group. The group, it is suggested, should also continue, doing work in Parliament on the same lines as the reconstituted League in the country.

## CLOTH MERCHANT TO SUE MAGISTRATE

### For Alleged Use Of Abusive Language

JODHPUR, March 31.

Seth Nathmal Lunkar, a prominent cloth merchant of Jodhpur has sought permission from the Government of Jodhpur to file a criminal case against Mr. Pachnan Das Vyas, 1st Class Magistrate Jodhpur.

It is alleged that the Magistrate used abusive language against the Seth in the open court before a large number of people.

The case would be first of its kind in Marwar and is expected to be an interesting one.—United Press.

*Our Indore Letter*

## ALL-INDIA HINDI CONFERENCE

### Arrangements Made To Make Session Success

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, Mar. 29

Few events, if ever, in the history of Indore, have created such widespread enthusiasm and moving interest among the populace as the ensuing All-India Hindi Literary Conference. The very fact that Mahatmaji is to preside over it has invested, the occasion with a romantic interest and has offered an incentive to the members of the Reception Committee to work with added zest to make the session a splendid success.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 10,000

A huge pandal to accommodate about 10,000 delegates is being erected at Biscoe Park. Mahatmaji will be put up in a special hut which is under construction, and the camp is to be known as "Gandhi Nagar". Sir Hukumchand has undertaken to defray all expenses connected with the construction of the camp.

As at present arranged, Mahatmaji will arrive in Indore by train from Khandwa on the morning of the 20th April at 9. At the express wish of Gandhiji, utmost simplicity will characterise the reception proposed to be accorded to him at the Station as well as at the Town Hall, where a civic address by the Indore Municipality will be presented to him.

The Bharwani Darbar have donated a sum of Rs. 201 and other Central India States are expected to follow suit.

MAHILA SAMMELAN

Mira Ben will preside over the Mahila Sammelan (Women's section of the Conference).

The State Government's decision to declare a general holiday on the day the Conference is in Session, to enable state officers to attend it, is admirable and the educational authorities of the State propose to conduct Annual Examinations in time to assist students' participation.

MALWA POLITICAL AGENT

It is authoritatively learnt that Col. D. de. M. Fraser, at present on leave out of India, has been appointed Political Agent, Malwa States, in succession to Mr. K. S. Fitze who is officiating as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

## FINDING OUT RIGHT KIND OF WORK

### What Bijapur Society Does For Released Prisoners

The Annual Report of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Bijapur, for the year ending 31st December 1934 states among other things the following:—

The aims and objects of the Society are to get prisoners released conditionally who by the nature of the'r offences, their conduct and virtue of their age commend themselves to the Society.

The Society does not, however take up any prisoner until he has served two thirds of the term of h's sentence and has given entire satisfaction by his conduct in the jail to the jail authorities during the said per'od. The Society stands surety in the cases of prisoners convicted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code on the recommendation of the Magistrate; but such prisioners as who are benefitted by the surety have to live in the Society's Home in Bijapur under the supervision of the Secretary who finds work for them according to their abilities and provides lodging for them.

The Society has stood surely for nine prisoners and has supervised over them whilst in the Home. Some relief is also given to fourteen released prisoners in shape of clothes and money while going to their destination.

The Society has also arranged for monthly lectures on moral and religious subjects, both in Kanarese and Urdu, in the jail.

The Society is greatly indebted to the Government and to the City Municipality, Bijapur, for the grant-in-aid given by them. This aid has Contributed to the stability of the Society and has enabled to do good work. The Society selects juveniles first offenders only and has looked after their welfare thus preventing them from being branded as convicted persons.

The real work of the Society is to build up the character of the prisoners in the Home and to find out right kind of work according to the merit and tendency of the inmates of the Home. After nineteen years of experience in such work as mental education and an attempt at moral improvement, I am able to say that it has been a marvellous success in enabling criminals to become true citizens.

Our Society has treated nearly 418 cases from beginning to now. Although our Society has not done much yet we have done some substantial work during the year under report.


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## 'ID' PRAYERS AT WOKING MOSQUE

### Dastardly Attempt On Ibn Saud Condemned

WOKING, (By Mail).

The celebration of the Annual Muslim festival of Eid-ul-Azha was held at the Shah Jehan Mosque on Saturday, the 16th March, when over six hundred Muslims united in prayer and thanksgiving. Although the whole week was extremely cold, the day of the festival itself was distinctly warmer than any previous day of the week, so much so that the stoves that had been installed in the Marques, in anticipation of a cold day, became unbearable, even in the morning.

The visitors began pouring in from 11 o'clock—a few had come very early to prepare for the sacrifice of a sheep. The congregation stood up for prayer about 11-45 a.m. They filled the Marquess from end to end. All the Muslim Legations and Embassies were represented—Saudi Arabian, Egyptian, Iranian, Iraqian, Afghan and even Turkish. A large number of Muslims, too, came from the East End of London. The most remarkable feature in the congregation was that the rearmost line was composed of English and Indian ladies. Among these were to be seen the wife of the Imam and Lady Abdul Qadir.

NEED FOR MORE PROPAGANDA

The prayers were led by Moulvi Aftab-ud-Din Ahmad, the Imam of the Mosque. After the Prayers the Imam delivered an instructive sermon dealing with the peculiarities of Muslim festivals, the occasion for the present one, the importance of the Kaaba, the legitimacy of the Prophet's claim to be a descendant of Abraham, and the lesson of Abraham's sacrifice for the world at large. The sermon lasted for about half an hour. Next Mr. Pashyr Pickard gave a message to the congregation. Mr. Habibullah Lovegrove also spoke for a few minutes on the need for a more vigorous propaganda of Islam in this country.

ATTEMPT ON IBN SAUD.

The news of the dastardly attempt on the lives of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, and on his son, the Crown Prince, Emir Saud, while they were performing a sacred duty at the Kaaba on the previous day had sent a thrill of horror throughout the Muslim world. It was very much in the fitness of things, therefore, that the Imam Aftab-ud-Din Ahmad Sahib, voicing the general feelings of Muslims, urged the congregation to join him in returning thanks to God for the providential escape of one of the most beloved figures in the Muslim world—the attempt on whose life, the Imam Sahib further added, at such a sacred place was the most sacrilegious act that could well be imagined. Thereon his request Lord Headley moved the following resolution.

"That the large gathering of Muslims assembled at Woking Mosque on the occasion of the Eid-ul-Azha expresses its deep sense of horror and indignation at the dastardly attempt made on the lives of His Majesty King Ibn Saud and the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia and wishes to congratulate them on their providential escape."

The resolution was unanimously passed by the congregation, and duely telegraphed to His Majesty. A copy of it was sent to the Foreign as well as the English Press and another copy was handed over by the Imam Sahib to the Charge D'Affaires of the Saudi Arabian Legation, who was present at the Prayers at the Woking Mosque.

The following message has since been received from the Royal Legation of Saudi Arabia in London:

"I am commanded by His Majesty King Abdul Aziz to convey to you personally and through you to all the Muslims who attended the Eid Prayers at the Mosque his thanks and appreciation of the noble sentiments which you have shown towards him."

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# Readers' Views

## Unity Move For Trade Unions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one fighting for the cause of Bombay City Labour for over last 12 years and as such having been closely in touch with the labour for all these years, I cannot but remain without offering some comments on the recent statement issued to the press by Miss Kara and Messrs. Karnik, Nimbkar etc.

These Labour leaders and others of the same school of thought now appear to be seriously thinking on Trade Union unity and are feeling the importance of such unity. The reasons are obvious. After the last General Strike of Bombay textile mills, the Labour leaders are left to themselves, on the one hand, and the workers to their own lot of miseries, reduced wages and unemployment. And except, perhaps, the unemployed there is no one to listen to the airy speeches of these leaders. And those of the unemployed who at all attend the meetings arranged by these leaders do so more out of curiosity than with a genuine desire to follow the advice. It is no wonder, therefore, that the leaders should seek unity now. Had these leaders any genuine desire to uphold the cause of Labour and secure some good for them, they would have taken care in the very beginning to bring about unity first among themselves and then to put every step cautiously forward and to see how far they could carry Labour with them and to halt at a point beyond which to pass would prove suicidal to labour.

At the moment, as far as Bombay city textile Labour is concerned there appears to be no trade union of name with any appreciable number of membership existing. Mr. Gilligan, the Conciliating Officer, may have been also finding the want of any well organised trade union and may have to meet individual grievances of dis-united Labour.

The result of all this state of things has been that the workers in many cases have meekly to submit to any and every aggressive proposal of the employers and have to lead a destitute life.

If the real progress in the achievement of improvement in the living of working class is sought, then the foremost thing of utmost importance is the existence of unity among Labour leaders themselves. Such unity is so much necessary to-day as it was ever before, otherwise the cause of labour is doomed. To bring about such unity as far as Bombay city alone is concerned, all those who are working for the cause of Labour should meet together in a spirit of compromise and should come to an understanding on those points on which all can agree. No individual or a party should insist on dictating terms of their own for unity to the other party. All those who meet should be allowed to express frankly their views, and such points on which all agree should be made the basis of future work to be undertaken by the group of leaders thus united. No differences of fundamental nature should bar the work for uplift of the Labour but such fundamental differences, if any, of individuals should be given up in the interests of Labour.

My personal views on the advancement of labour cause are that a compromising attitude to the utmost limit should be taken towards the employers and only as a last remedy direct action should be resorted to. Good-will and not the hatred between the employers and the employed should be the sheet-anchor of the Labour movement. The existing Indian conditions demand this attitude.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

## A Home For Bombay's Blind Women

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to read the appeal of Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala for donations towards the Building Fund in respect of a Home for Bombay's Blind Women and I appreciate it much as the appeal comes at an opportune time

There are Institutions of this sort for Boys in Bombay, but no girls or women are accommodated therein and everyone will realise what urgency there is of having an Institution for Blind Women. There is no nobler cause than this and it is hoped that Bombay's generous public irrespective of caste or creed will respond to the appeal of Mrs. Sabawala by contributing generously towards the Building Fund and thus creating a Home to keep up the memory of the Silver Jubilee ever fresh. One who helps this cause will no doubt earn the blessings of the Blind Women, who are at present undergoing a lot of hardships.—Yours, etc.,

SOCIAL WORKER.

## Marathi And Kanarese

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me a little space in your paper so that I may remove the old rust that is clinging to certain minds concerning the mutual despising and decrying between the Kannada and the Marathi-speaking people. A certain "Bombay Maratha" writes in the "Vividha Vritta" issue of the 17th March by way of general caution (as he says) to the Marathi people, that the increasing number of the Kannada people in Bombay, will in the near future swell to an extent that Marathi shall be ousted from Bombay "making it a sin to utter a word of it there". The fact that these "country foxes" (as he calls them) without understanding the significance of the phrase which he has tamely translated, have resolved to "stick to their own language" has profoundly perturbed the pious self-complacence of this over-enthusiastic guardian of the Marathi people and has waked up his blind fanaticism. The deliberations of the Karnatak Sangha, with regard to the Karnatak Literary Conference which is to come out in Bombay in July next, have fired his futuristic imagination, that such a conference in Bombay, will definitely tend to pull down the "already decreasing" number of Marathi speaking people in Bombay. It is indeed a queer psychology to be convinced that the rise of the Kannada people forebodes the extinction of Marathi, for, as far as we can imagine, there seems to be no arbitrary process of replacement at work. If Kannada flourishes in Bombay and Marathi loses its footing the causes must surely be found in the merits and efforts of the respective languages and the people speaking them. The green-eyed monster has no principle of flourishing and prosperity within him. Raking up the rotten differences and dissatisfactions of the Belgaum Conference and furnishing some from his own imagination the writer seems to argue (if he is arguing at all) in a vein that shall not only stimulate the jealous pre-possessions of the unthinking multitude, but shall, in his zeal to prepare the Maharashtrians to resist the "encroachments" of their potent and prospering rival, has also undisguisedly insinuated the revival of unwholesome scenes at the next Karnatak Literary Conference in Bombay. The vituperation does not stop here. That the Kannada people are to be found in every part of the city, everywhere in the front in business or commerce, office or industry, seems to have sent a jealous shudder through his veins. It is to be noted that it is their push and perseverance that has brought them what they have.

The gravest allegation is that, "news have been received that nowadays, they (Kan) are cultivating a hatred for Hindi". Nothing can be more blind. The news must surely have come from some mysterious source, which is within himself in his imagination. That regular Hindi classes are conducted, and examinations held in all the major towns of Karnatak has no meaning for him. We assure him that Hindustani as the 'lingua franca' has attracted more sympathy from us than from any other people in this part of the country. No one need be afraid of the "country foxes". Their culture shall guard even their rivals' interests if occasion invites.

The writer concludes with a meagre self-defence, that the motive behind his writing was purely to warn his own people not to let the grass grow beneath their feet and to take care to see, that the rising tide of the Kannadigas, shall not sweep off the shifting sands under them, and that he has written it much against his own will, reluctantly dipping his pen in the black of a linguistic segregation. Although he commends us for the qualities that have contributed to the swelling number in Bombay, the irony is too plain to be mistaken, and in spite of the writer himself, the tone and temper betray his ill-considered prejudices and short-sighted provincialism. We only say that blind jealousy and narrow outlook, are never the steppings stones to a brighter future and regret for the stained glass which the writer wants to hold before the eyes of the Marathi public in whose shrewd and discerning perception we have every confidence.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. INAMDAR.

March 28.

## OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

mediately added £10 million to her war budget. France came out with an extended programme for compulsory military training of her male population. Nazi Germany said "Boo" again and she openly set aside on Saturday last all the fundamental restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles and proclaimed her right of conscription coupled with an increase in her military, naval and air power. Consequently the question that is being asked in Great Britain everywhere is, "Is it war or is it peace?" The man in the street who has to bear the financial and physical burdens of a war considers that this is all war but the modern statesmen of all the Powers in Europe have proclaimed that this armament race is the up-to-date method of proclaiming and maintaining peace.

### *What Was Possible*

There are shrewd observers who think that this is neither the approach of war nor a strengthening of peace but it is merely the clumsy method of small statesmen to look important and big. The danger of playing with fire or competing in armament race is certainly never a small affair. In a situation like this, where there are no firm and agreed friendship between nations and even not well crystallised enmities, a small spark may easily throw them all into a great war or even into two or three groups of simultaneous wars. It must have, therefore, been some effort on the part of the more excitable French politicians not to have sent an ultimatum to Herr Hitler and threatened him with an immediate despatch of an army of occupation. Such a step would not only have become a challenge to all States to mobilise immediately but German troops might have by now crossed the borders of Austria, the Italian troops might have penetrated into Jugoslavia, Hungarian battalions might have marched into Roumania, the Polish troops in the West and the Japanese armies in the East might have thundered at the gates of the Soviet Union. Germany seems to realise that a Conscription declaration and claim for rearmament can only be hasty preparations for a future war but can by no means be worthy of consideration as an effectual readiness for an immediate war. Hitler has evidently adopted this provocative attitude with a view ultimately to forcing France and Italy into an acceptance of her right to rearm. She counts upon British backing in introducing such a law. Thus the week that began with military challenges increases in armies and armaments and immediate war preparations is now slowly ending into different arrangements for diplomatic conversations.

### *Why Not United Action?*

From the debate in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon it is clear that Britain's great anxiety at the present moment is to use the situation to compel France to agree to some form of gradual reduction in her armaments so that Britain can once again remain the unchallenged great Power in Europe. British statesmen, therefore, have adopted an attitude of condemning Germany's action of introducing conscription as a violation of the Treaty of Versailles but at the same time justifying her action as understandable human desire. Italy desires to utilise the occasion to establish her diplomatic superiority over France in Central European affairs. She has, therefore, also taken Germany to task for one-sided action in breaking the agreement entered into by several partners. At the same time she is prepared to back up Germany's claim against France in any political discussions or negotiations for Germany's right to rearm. If the ethics of the strict observance of written contracts were to be observed, Britain, France, Belgium and Italy ought to take immediate united action against Germany and if they do so, Germany will have no other course open but to abide by the Treaty of Versailles as implicitly as she had to do in the first ten years after the War. Such a step would, indeed, remove at least one of the immediate and most dangerous chances of war in Western Europe.

### *Russia As Peace-maker?*

But, for the first time since the termination of the Great War diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union, are deemed to be advisable by great Powers like Great Britain and France. It is this talk with Moscow that appears to have made Germany anxious and somewhat moderate in her tone. An active alliance between France and the U.S.S.R. will make France sufficiently strong without British support to take justifiable action against Germany to enforce the existing treaties, as long as they are not modified by a common consent. Several of the hesitating Balkan and Central European States will at the same time come out on the side of France. In this situation, Great Britain cannot afford to see her age-long policy of balance of power tilted over so easily; and, therefore, in spite of the great opposition of the overwhelming number of Tory die-hards to the Soviet Union, the National Government is willing to enter into conversations with the Soviet Union on behalf of Great Britain regarding the general situation of war and peace in Europe. It is thus natural that either Russia or Italy may for the present play the role of peace-maker in Europe instead of Great Britain.

### *Will War Be Averted?*

Although the armament increases and military preparations are going on very rapidly all along the line, there are no immediate causes for conflicts, such as did exist at the time of the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia or during the last revolt in Greece. Russia wants peace for the completion of her economic socialist reconstruction which still demands much time, money and man power. France, too, is not at all anxious for war in the present delicate situation of finance and national economy. Germany and Italy, on the other hand, desire. Colonial expansion. Roumania, Hungary and Bulgaria are not exactly ready for war but would not despise one as they have their boundary grievances still needing satisfactory solutions. Great Britain would like to see her King's Silver Jubilee pass in peace. It should not, therefore, be surprising if in the next few days' conversations at Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw and Prague a face-saving solution is found to remove the present tension. Of course, this will not remove the danger of war which must continue to exist in the present political and economic conditions of the world.

## *DEBT CONCILIATION BOARD FOR BETUL*

NAGPUR, March 30.

The Government have decided to establish a debt conciliation board for Betul and Multai tahsils in Betul District with effect from 15th April 1935.

It will be remembered that during the budget session of the C. P. Legislative Council in February last, about 100 peasants came here from Betul and made demonstrations outside the precincts of the Council Chamber, urging the establishment of such a Board in view of the heavy indebtedness of the peasantry of that District.

The Revenue Member then expressed sympathy with the proposal which has now taken a practical shape.—A. P.


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**'Medilax' is the most wholly satisfactory laxative, yet one of the most gentle, ever perfected in a scientific laboratory. It cleanses without purging—not only the lower bowel but the equally important upper bowel too—and brings such wonderful tone to the whole digestive system and the liver that you feel 100 per cent. fitter in a few days.**

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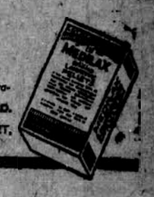


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V. P. Charges extra.

Dr. REHMTULLAH SULEMANJI
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BOMBAY No. 7.


## *18 POLITICALS ON HUNGER STRIKE*

DACCA, March 30.

The hunger-strike by 18 political prisoners in the Dacca Central Jail still continues. To-day is the 63rd day of the hunger-strike.—United Press.

# Shipping News

## Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
March 30.

S.S. Vita, Captain H R Rankin, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Ports Basra via Karachi.

S.S. Baron Ramsay, Captain John Carre, Agents Graham's Trading Co., arrived from Ports Tampico via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
March 30.

S.S. Gazana, Captain C L Hazeldine, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., for Ports Moulmein.

S.S. Narkunda, Captain J H Biggs, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., for Ports London via Aden.

S.S. Nagpore, Captain F McEwan, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., for Ports Rangoon via Colombo.

S.S. Alaska Maru, Captain T Tomita, Agents O S Kaisha, for Ports Kobe via Singapore.

S.S. Lichtenfels, Captain J Zimmermann, Agents Lionel Edwards, for Ports Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. Wimborne, Captain T Jones, Agents Madhavial and Co., for Ports Calcutta.

LOADING.
March 30.

S.S. Burdwan for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 30.

4 Anyo Maru, 5739, Japan, 11-4, N. Y. Kaisha.
4 Lechtenfels, 1594, Karachi, 31-3, L. Edwards, Ltd.
6 Lechtenfels 4594, Karachi M & Co.
17 Baron Ramsay, 2211, Calcutta, 3-4 Grahams Trading Co.

### VICTORIA DOCK

1 Liverpool Maru, 4259, Japan 3-4, M M & Co.
3 Bandra, 1893, Busra, 3-4, M M and Co.
9 Alaska Maru, 4522, Japan, 30-3 O S Kaisha.
10-11, Chyebassa, 4022, Calcutta, 3-4, M M and Co.

### PRINCES DOCK

D E Nagpore, 3226, Rangoon, 31-3, M M and Co.
K Bhadravati, 552, N F, N F, B S N Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Burdwan 29-3 P & O S N Co.
Masula 2-4 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 4-4 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-3, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 17-4 P & O S N Co.
Comorin, 25-4 P & O S N Co.
Somali 25-4 P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 13-4 [illegible] Nixon & Co.
Tuscania 3-4, Graham & Co.
Clan Macbean 3-4, J Finlay Co.
City of Baroda 25-4 Killick Nix-[illegible] Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Corinth, 4-4 F F Campbell Co.
Pres. Garfield 5-4 F F Campbell Co.
City of Rayville 8-4-35, L Edward.
City of Perth 16-4 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Wellington 26-4 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Polk, 19-4 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Aagetkerk 8-4. L Edwards.
Franenfels 24-4. L Edwards.
Werdenfels 26-4-35 L Edwards.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Japan 2-4 L Edwards.
FROM KOBE.
Alipore 6-4, P & O S N Co.
Argun Maru 8-4, O S Kaisha.
Aden Maru 10-4 O S Kaisha.
Yakiho Maru 23-4 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-4 N Y Kaisha.
Behar 28-4 P & O S N Co.
Shigisan Maru 15-4 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Strathaird 13-4 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 27-4 P & O S N Co.
FROM BUSRAH.
Bandra 28-3 M M & Co.
Barala 4-4 M M and Co.
FROM RANGOON
Strobikan 30-3 Scindia S N Co.
Jalapalaka 2-4 Sindia S N Co.
Jalavihar 4-4 Scindia S N Co
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa, 20-4, M M & Co.
Karanja 6-4 M M and Co.

### SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Kaisar-I-Hind 6-4 P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 13-4 P & O E N Co.
Rawalpindi 20-4 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-4 P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 23-4 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
California, 28-3, G Trading Co.
City of Paris 3-4 Killick Nixon & Co.
City of Simla 18-4 Killick Nixon & Co.
Tuscania 11-4 G Trading Co
Britannia 25-4 G Trading Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Goldenfels 8-4-35 L Edwards.
Wartehfels NF, NF, L Edwards.
Liebenfels NF, NF, L Edwards.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of Corinth 9-4 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Garfield 5-4 F F Campbell Co.
Pres Polk 19-4-35 F F Campbell Co.

FOR KOBE.
Alaska Maru 30-3 O S Kaisha.
Liverpool Maru 3-4-35 M M & Co.
Taijin Maru 10-4, O S Kaisha.
Amyo Maru, 11-4, N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 13-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mantar Maru, 19-4, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 21-4, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, 27-3, M M & Co.
Varsova 28-3, M M & Co.
Bandra 3-4 M M & Co.
Vita 4-4 M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Tairea, 3-4, M M & Co.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S.S. Ellora, 28-3-35.
S.S. Hamani 28-3-35.
S.S. Bhadravati 28-3-35.
S.S. Irrawadi 29-3-35.
S.S. Taijin Maru 28-3-35.
S.S. Kalavati, 29-3-34.
S.S. Lichtenfels, 29-3-35.
S.S. Lichtenfels, 29-3-35.

### EXPORTS

Bombay, March 30.

S.S. Goldenfels for Antwerp:—105 bags gum N Muiji and Co.; 1100 packets myrabollams K Tricamji; 125 bales cotton fly P D Vora and Co; 110 bales cotton fly Textile Produce; 133 bags plantago seed F F Campbell; 20 bags tennel seed F F Campbell; 4200 bags bones A Dawer and Co; 1370 bags bones B Ardeshir and Co.

For Hamburg:—30 cases gum N Mooiji and Co; 12 cases bunners D Abraham and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1000 packets myrabollums K Tricamji; 170 bags seed K Tricamji; 625 bags brass scrap Suren Piraes and Co.

For Aarhus:—100 bls hemp K I Kapadia.

For Tallen:—60 bags hemp T Dawoodbhai

S.S. Narkunda for London:—12 bags Icnglass K M Shroff.

For Constanza:—40 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. City of Lyons for New York:—50 bales sandalwood E Mavji and Co.

For Halifax:—59 bags groundnut kernels I Hasmukhlal and Co.

S.S. Alaska Maru for Hongkong:—5 bags fish manure T M Ramji.

S.S. Takiva Maru for Kahi:—400 bales cotton raw P Madhawni and Co.

### IMPORTS

Bombay, March 30.

S.S. Clan Machbroyne, Agents J F Co. Ltd., from Liverpool:—150 cases cotton piecegoods; 95 cases cotton; 729 cases whisky; 20 bales malt extract; 165 cases tiles; 2278 cases S.M.H. spelter; 30 cases tyres; 104 cases sewing thread; 34 cases bottled ale; 130 bags fire clay; 2550 bags fire bricks; 150 bags C.I. cisterns; 932 bundles steel sheets; 1237 bundles hardware; 96 pieces E'ware; 115 hessian lind; 40 kegs dyes; 170 cases milk (condensed); 138 barrels lubricating oil; 8600 bags soda ash; 200 kegs bicarb soda; 20 kegs soda sulphide; 100 cases mereate of amonia; 520 drums sulphide of sodium; 200 drums chlorine; 80 bundles bronze; 33 cases fluid bottles; 52 coils ropes; 40 cases accumulators; 50 bales old news; 177 cases machinery.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha from Yokohama:—45 cases cotton piecegoods; 95 cases silk yarn; 100 drums chlorine; 100 bales printing paper; 250 cases fish oil; 416 cases toys; 550 cases slates; 200 bales board; 250 coils transmission conductor; 20 bundles stuff.

From Shanghai: 1380 cases grey cotton yarn; 180 bags grey beans; 66 bags tea; 125 cases silk yarn; 95 cases silk piecegoods.

From Tokyo:—190 coils copper wires 82 packages clocks; 900 cases beer; 120 cases grey C shirting; 475 cases cotton yarn; 450 drums sodium sulphide; 300 drums caustic soda; 25 cases slates.

From Nagoya: 900 bags sulphur, 11268 sp. powder; 1480 bundles boxes in chool; 250 bales grey C. shirting; 325 cases E'ware; 25 cases metals; 131 cases clocks; 75 cases toys; 610 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—365 cases E'ware; 180 cases G'bottles; 65 cases cotton yarn; 250 bags metal board; 100 cases enamelled ware; 25 cases silk yarn; 102 cases hardware; 25 cases toilet goods; 295 coils iron wire; 98 cases varnish; 200 kegs lead; 95 cases rubber goods; 15 cases weaving accessories; 120 cases brass circle; 460 cases cotton piecegoods; 65 bags dextrine; 15 cases cycles; 356 cases glass bangles; 100 casks coal pitch; 25 cases silk yarn.

From Moji:—1200 cases E'wire; 300 cases beer; 250 drums calcium chlorde; 254 bags soda ash; 100 casks cement; 100 bags boards.

From Kobe:—666 bags sugar; 125 bags glass bottles; 230 bags stearic acid; 25 coils wire ropes; 25 cases hardware; 380 bags chemicals; 48 cases hosiery; 22 cases confectionery; 25 cases glass ware; 555 bags straw boards! 30 barrels manganese; 65 cases artificial silk goods; 15 cases electric goods; 75 cases cotton goods.

From Singapur:—1248 bags betel nuts; 400 bags sago flour.

# WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 29.

Our Sugar Market ruled steadier during the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. On the whole Java Spot prices advanced during the week by about 1 1/4 annas per cwt and Forward prices also advanced by about 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 annas per cwt. in all positions. It is reported from Java that 'Nivas' sold for export to China about 22,000 tons whites and browns and raised limits for Whites by 5 cents to F. 3.55 on the week. This induced some buying back by Java Exporters from India. Importing Offices remained during the week mostly as buyers. Deshi Sugar prices for all varities were steadier.

Arrivals:—S. S. Querimba and S. S. Baron Napier arrived during the week with about 19578 and 14125 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S.S. Fusijama is due on the 13th April with about 14,000 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. Nalgora is also due on the 20th April. Receipts of Deshi Sugar by rail from 1st March to 24th March 1935, estimated at about 38,123 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,00,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 3/9/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 3/10/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 3/12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs 3/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 3/14/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 3/15/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Deshi Sugars:—Ready Rs. 13 to 13/3
Tone:—Firm.

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 30.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 735 | 199,581 |
| Central India | 486 | 77,180 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 322 | 83,619 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 64 | 34,294 |
| Berar | 1,046 | 236,344 |
| Central Provinces | 153 | 70,512 |
| Total Comras | 2,786 | 758,530 |
| Dholera | 597 | 117,498 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 105 | 29,940 |
| Rajputana | 185 | 18,087 |
| Sind-Punjab | 459 | 265,863 |
| Broach | 1,564 | 91,903 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 154 | 39,560 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 294 | 27,426 |
| Cocoanada | ... | 105 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | ... | 30,917 |
| Persian | ... | 2,350 |
| American | 1,015 | 15,035 |
| Egyptian and African | 16,839 | 180,113 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 104 |
| Total | 23,908 | 1,577,131 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 28th March
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,248 | 251,671 |
| Japan and China | 8,329 | 635,246 |
| Coast Ports | 500 | 17,355 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 137,915 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan | ... | 42,696 |
| Total | 11,077 | 1,687,883 |

# JUBILEE FUND

## Cash Gifts For Motor Parade

It is understood that the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee in Bombay have decided on a numbered programme scheme for the Jubilee Fund. The Parade takes place on the evening of Saturday May 4.

Thirty thousand copies of this programme are being printed and numbered serially from 1 to 30,000 to be sold to the public at one rupee each. His Excellency has kindly agreed to select 30 numbers one from each thousand between the numbers of 1 and 30,000 and each number has been written on a separate sheet of paper, enclosed in an envelope and sealed.

The envelopes have been mixed and numbered on the front 1 to 30 and they have been lodged in the Imperial Bank of India. On the 4th of May, after the conclusion of the Motor Parade, at the Race Course, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial Bank of India will hand the envelopes in public to His Excellency who has been asked to broadcast the numbers through a loud speaker. The holder of the programme bearing the number in the envelope marked 1 will receive the car in exchange for the programme. The other programmes bearing the corresponding numbers to those in the envelopes will be bought back for the following sums: No. 2—Rs 1,000; No. 3—Rs. 500; No 4—Rs 250; No 5—Rs. 100; Nos 6 to 15—Rs. 75 each, and Nos. 16 to 30—Rs 50 each.

CLASSES IN PARADE

There are several classes in the Parade as follows:—

Class I Commercial decorated cars advertising goods.
Class II. Best turned out or the most elegant private car driven by a lady.
Class III. Best decorated private car driven by a lady.
Class IV. Best turned out or the most elegant private car driven by a gentleman.
Class V. Best decorated private car driven by a gentleman.
Class VI. New cars manufactured by various makers.
Class VII. Oldest car in Bombay.

An entry fee will be levied on all entries for the Parade and the entry fees realised will be handed over to the Silver Jubilee Fund. A Committee of Judges, which will be appointed by Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Fund Committee, will judge the entries to the Parade and prizes will be awarded to winners in all the classes. His Excellency has promised to give a cup, and efforts are being made to provide prizes for all classes of entries. Lady Brabourne has kindly agreed to give away the prizes.

SOMEONE WILL GET IT FOR A RUPEE.

A "silver" car which has been presented to the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee by General Motors India Ltd. and the Bombay Garage. It is a special Chevrolet Master Sedan finished in silver with special silver embroidery imported from Surat, etc. The car has built-in-trunk and will become the property of someone who buys a numbered programme for a rupee and exchanges the programme for the car afterwards. There are many other gifts up to a thousand rupees in cash.

## *NEW CONGRESS CONSTITUTION*

### *Bengal Provincial Committee Expresses Dissatisfaction*

CALCUTTA, March 30.

A meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held this evening at the Indian Medical Association hall passed a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the constitution of the Congress as accepted at the Bombay Session, approving the decision of the Congress Working Committee with regard to the Silver Jubilee celebrations and requesting the Working Committee to take up the question of Bengal detenus.—A. P.

# Sugar Merchants Charge Govt. With Coercive Threats

## Protest Against New Terms For Supply Of Industrial Water

The Maharashtra Sugar Manufacturers' Association has issued the following Press Communique on 'Government's threat to cut off the water-supply of the new sugar factories in the Deccan.

The Government of Bombay in the Department of Irrigation have threatened to cut off the supply of industrial water to some of the new sugar factories in the Deccan Canals Areas unless they communicate their early acceptance of a draft agreement for the purpose prepared by Government. Some of the terms and conditions included in the draft are extremely one-sided, inequitable and unjust and the threat of Government to cut off their water-supply in order to coerce the sugar-factories into an unwilling acceptance of the Government draft is vexatious, unnecessary and against public interests.

ADDITIONAL COST.

These sugar factories require water for two purposes, viz. irrigational and industrial. The supply of irrigational water has been guaranteed to the sugar-factories for 30 years and an agreement for the same is under consideration. It was suggested to Government to include the supply of industrial water in the same agreement since none of these factories can work with only one kind of supply. Had this been granted, the sugar factories would have been saved the trouble and cost of signing two separate agreements. Being joint-stock companies, the conclusion of each agreement costs them about five-hundred rupees by way of fees for Directors' meetings and legal advice.

SIMPLE REQUEST.

When this simple request for the inclusion of both the supplies in one agreement was turned down by Government, the factories suggested that the supply of industrial water be also guaranteed to them for a period of 30 years as was done in the case of the irrigational supply. This request was also turned down and the proposed draft agreement by Government is sought to be made terminable before the end of February, 1936. This means that the sugar-factories will have to again sign similar or different agreements within 12 months from the date on which the last agreement was signed by them for the same purpose. If this becomes an yearly item of work for the factories, it will involve them into troubles and expenses which are wholly unnecessary and the sole responsibility for which is that of the Government.

HANDICAP.

Even during the short period of less than 12 months during which the proposed agreement is to be operative it is made liable to termination by six months' notice and it is further stipulate that "Government may, after giving three months' notice, vary the water-rate fixed in the agreement by not more than 50 per cent. and this variation may be carried at any time during the term of the agreement when considered necessary by Government." This is how the contracted period of even less than a year is disposed of by Government.

WIDER TERMS.

It is usual for Government to reserve to themselves the right to stop water even without any previous intimation whenever justified by reasons of public policy or interests. But the relevant clause for the purpose in the proposed agreement is wider than necessary since it lays down that "The P. W. D. reserve the right of cutting off the water-supply from any Government artificia channel without previous notice." Government have also stipulated that "should the supply fail or be not available for any reason whatsoever, the factory shall have no claim against Government for compensation." The clause, "for any reason whatsoever" is similarly objectionable.

DOUBLY OBJECTIONABLE.

These factories have been in existence for the last two seasons and Government have had ample opportunities till now of knowing the effect of their action in allowing them the use of water supplied so far. And still it is insisted that "if in the opinion of the Government, existing interests are prejudiced the factories shall be liable to pay compensation to the persons concerned as determined by Government." This clause is doubly objectionable. It leaves the future liability of the factories unknown and unlimited when all the probabilities and possibilities therein could be easily ascertained after the experience of the last two working seasons and secondly, it empowers Government to determine the quantum of damages in their sole discretion.

COERCIVE MEASURE.

Agreements of the kind proposed by Government usually contain an arbitration clause of dispute. But the draft-clause in this behalf lays down that "the Decision of the Executive Engineer of the Irrigation Division concerned, in all matters pertaining to this agreement shall be final."

If these terms are not accepted the water-supply of the sugar-factories is threatened to be cut off, as a coercive measure. This is how indigenous industry is sought to be encouraged by the Government of Bombay.

The Maharashtra Sugar Manufacturers' Association strongly protest against this high-handed policy of Government and requests the authorities concerned to reconsider the situation before it is too late.

## *THUNDERSHOWERS IN BENGAL & MADRAS*

### *Temperature Below Normal In Central India And Rajputana*

POONA, Mar. 31.

The Western disturbances passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing few falls of rain there. A few thundershowers occurred in Bengal, South Hyderabad, Malabar and South-east Madras.

The Temperature is below normal in East Rajputana, West United Provinces and Central India. A fresh western disturbance caused a rise in temperature in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall were: Sonamarg half inch, Burdwan quarter inch, Hyderabad and Trivandrum half inch each and Palamcottah quarter of an inch.

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers will occur in Assam, North Burma and South Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY.

The following is the Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of March 31.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.049 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. . 68.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.6 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.3 degrees 3.4 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 54 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 255 miles.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4190 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 3h. 0m. (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 31st March 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED MARCH 31.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

# EXPORT DEMAND SPASMODIC IN COTTON

## N. Y. Cotton Cheaper Than Five Million Bales Of 12 Cents Loan

"The large Democratic majority in the American House of Representatives does not like being referred to as Roosevelt's rubber stamp. And in an effort to assert independence it passed, in face of a threatened Presidential veto, the War Veterans Bill for the payment of two thousand million dollars as Veteran bonuses by the issue of new currency, states Messrs. Langley & Co.

In our more meditative moments we sometimes lament the misguided destiny which made us neither a farmer nor a war veteran of the right nationality.

But to the suggestion that confidence should be shown in the schemes of such a legislature, the answer can only be, regretfully, in the negative.

And we, possibly, typify quite a number of observers who look for enthusiasm being tempered with sanity.

In this present phase of frenzied legislation we have no faith whatever.

But in the cotton outlook there are at least some definite facts which demand recognition.

On Saturday last Mr. Wallace Secretary for Agriculture, announced that cotton loans will be made on the 1935 crop. Significantly, he omitted to state any amount but said that the 12 cents. loans on the 1934 crop will be extended indefinitely beyond their maturity.

On these facts several conclusions are reasonably possible.

Most obviously the May contract in New York at present levels is cheaper than the five million bales of actual cotton hung, directly or indirectly, on the 12 cents. peg. Requirements for actual cotton either for domestic use or export can, therefore, be covered best by a purchase of the May contract. At some time during May there must be a closer relationship between the contract and actual cotton. As the cotton is pegged, movement it would seem must come in an upward direction by the contract.

Secondly, the absence of a definite loan level for the 1935 crop would seem to indicate:—

(1) A desire on the part of the Administration to see new crop planting well on the way before being committed to a loan level.

(2) To view as long as possible the trend of American prices and export figures before being committed to a loan level.

(3) To hold in reserve the opportunity of issuing a loan at 11 cents. or even 10 cents. should cotton movement out of America not warrant a peg at a higher level.

Even so far as new crop is concerned the loan level is a matter of less importance than the continuance of the 12 cents. loan on the 1934 crop indefinitely beyond its maturity.

The effect of this extension is that some five million bales will be held off the market so long as prices are below the equivalent of the loan level in terms of the New York contract. In fact, in our opinion, a 10 cents. loan would in the long run be more effective than a loan at 12 cents. insofar as it would leave the market much more in a position to meet export requirements. And a return to normal conditions can only be achieved when American cotton is in contact with the realities of the export trade.

Our conclusion last week was that the American market was a purchase for a quick turn. We think the trend is still upward but around 11.50/75 for May we would advocate caution as there is a whole lot of cotton which is free to come on to the market over 12 cents. And the speculator seldom waits for the exact figure at which things might happen.

Bombay during the week has been disturbed principally by a rift in the financial lute at Indore and secondarily by the fear that the gyrations of the Belgian currency would lead to the disruption of the Gold Bloc.

The closing down of trading in the unofficial market at Indore led to considerable selling in Bombay. Further selling came from operators who look for stronger sterling on the transference of capital from the Continent to London.

But cotton in India is concerned primarily with the relation of sterling to the dollar and any strengthening in sterling is in our opinion unlikely to be other than temporary. Sterling in terms of the dollar is intrinsically overvalued and in our opinion the long pull must inevitably remain in favour of America.

But nevertheless the Bombay market has had to take very considerable selling and it seems to us that option accounts during the last fortnight have somehow contrived to get short of Broach July/August.

Considerable liquidation in April/May has eased the position in that contract. The absence of tenders may cause steadiness during April but we still look for a premium for July/August before the April/May contract runs out.

Export demand recently has been only spasmodic and mostly at prices too low to result in business.

Nevertheless, we feel that there is a latent demand for Indian cotton both in the Far East and in Europe and in easier markets we advise purchases of the Broach July/August contract."

# AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Mar 29.

| | Season to date | This week | CORRESPONDING Season 1933/34 | Week 1934 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total in sight (excluding linters) | 7,289 | 85 | 10,624 | 137 | Bales |
| Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters) | 3,617 | 90 | 4,263 | 109 | ,, |
| Exports from U. S. Ports | 3,633 | 62 | 6,137 | 94 | ,, |
| Of which to Japan | 1,240 | 12 | 1,458 | 38 | ,, |
| Of which to China | 90 | — | 226 | 5 | ,, |
| Of which to Great Britain | 594 | 9 | 1,063 | 2 | ,, |
| Of which to Germany | 307 | 3 | 1,208 | 32 | ,, |
| Stock at New York | — | 20 | — | 84 | ,, |
| Stock at U. S. Ports | — | 2,288 | — | 3,448 | ,, |
| Stock at U. S. Interior Towns | — | 532 | — | 1,645 | ,, |
| World's Visible Supply | — | 7,449 | — | 9,644 | ,, |
| Of which American Cotton | — | 5,383 | — | 7,302 | ,, |
| Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters) | 7,224 | 227 | 9,875 | 232 | ,, |
| Receipts at U. S Ports | 4,058 | 27 | 6,797 | 77 | ,, |

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

# Impressive Buying In Steel Shares

## BULLS CONFIDENT OF EFFECTIVE PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY

### Market Shows Good Rallying Power

Bombay, March 30.

As a result of sudden and sensational collapse in Government securities, following further weaknness in Indian Sterling Loans, the local Share Bazar displayed considerable nervousness before the opening of the session. 3-1/2 per cent. paper was quoted at Rs. 88 with no buyers. There were various rumours of forced liquidation by some Banks owing to want of margins and a feeling of panic prevailed.

The Share Bazar opened weak in sympathy with drop in securities and under scattered liquidation prices soon reached the lowest level of the day. The offerings were well absorbed by bull operators and later on the market ruled firm with active buying and short covering. Bull operators confidently look for the Government Communique raising import duties on Belgian steel as a result of devaluation of Belga.

The undertone of the market was fairly firm and Bear operators who were looking for a big drop in Tata Steel shares were disappointed. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 625 declined to Rs. 615 but soon rallied to Rs. 635 Bears tried to depress prices but prices after declining to Rs. 625 advanced to Rs. 645. A samll relapse of Rs. 12 was recorded on long liquidation but active and impressive buying pushed up prices to Rs. 665 and finally closed at Rs. 661-4.

Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 140 and after declining to Rs. 137 advanced to Rs. 145-8 and closed at Rs. 143-8. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,510 and declined to Rs. 1,455 a new low level. At this level there was active buying which raised prices to Rs. 1,542.

Cement and Mill shares were quiet with a moderate business. Bellapur sugar shares were very steady.

**TEXTILE MILLS**

Bombay, Mar. 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 290 | |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 45 | 0 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 392 | 8 |
| 250 Bradbury | 103 | 12 |
| 100 Century | 303 | 12 |
| 100 Central India | 342 | 8 |
| 100 Colaba | 136 | 4 |
| 100 Coorla | 107 | 8 |
| 100 Crescent | 7 | 4 |
| 250 Currim | 5 | 0 |
| 250 David | 60 | 0 |
| 250 Dawn | 390 | 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 0 | 4 0 |
| 100 Finlay | 105 | 0 |
| 100 Gokak | 197 | 8 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1300 | 0 |
| 100 Indore | 82 | 8 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 0 | 8 |
| 100 Khatau | 70 | 0 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 206 | 4 |
| 250 Laxmi | 720 | 0 |
| 100 Madhavji | 11 | 0 |
| 250 Madras United | 45 | 0 |
| 100 Morarji | 1200 | 0 |

**ACTIVE SHARES AT KALBADEVI TODAY**

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Century 292, 297, 305, 303
Bom. Dyeing 875, 870, 876, 871, 887, 890
Kohinoor 197, 200, 205, 206
Central India 330, 341, 345, 345
New Great 145, 152, 156
Simplex 80, 82
Swadeshi 193, 200, 203, 202
Bundy 39/8, 42/8, 43, 42/12
I. Cement 387, 397, 410, 407
Punjab 26/12
Shahabad 385, 380, 402, 415, 410
Andhra 1565, 1575, 1570, 1610, 1607, 1610
Tata Hydro 161/1, 163
Tata Power 1510, 1485, 1513, 1520, 1537
Tram Ord. 156/14
T. Steel Dfd 625, 615, 625, 617, 635, 627, 655, 665, 661
T. Steel Ord. 140, 137, 138, 139/8, 143/8, 145/8, 143/8
Bellapur 286, 297, 306
B. Steam 285
B. Burma 380, 373, 380, 385

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 250 Model | 60 | 0 |
| 50 Mysore | 108 | 12 |
| 200 New Great | 156 | 4 |
| 100 Oosmanshahi | 37 | 8 |
| 100 Phoenix | 328 | 8 |
| 25 Sassoon Silk | 39 | 0 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 2550 | 0 |
| 50 Simplex | 82 | 8 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 202 | 8 |
| 100 Swan | 66 | 12 |
| 25 Tata | 16 | 0 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1460 | 0 |
| 1000 Western | 900 | 0 |

**BANKS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 Baroda | 99 | 8 |
| 25-50 Central | 34 | 0 |
| 500 Imperial | 1520 | 0 |
| 125-500 Imp Cont. | 382 | 8 |
| 50-100 India | 113 | 8 |
| 5 Union | 5 | 6 |

**CEMENTS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 Bundi | 42 | 12 |
| 70 Gwalior | 111 | 4 |
| 160 Indian | 405 | 0 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 1440 | 0 |
| 100 Katni Ord. | 395 | 0 |
| 75 Okha | 221 | 4 |
| 10 Punjab | 26 | 12 |
| 100 Shahabad | 419 | 0 |
| 70 United | 32 | 0 |

**INSURANCE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15-100 Jupiter | 12 | 8 |
| 15-75 New India | 41 | 0 |
| 200 Oriental | 4300 | 0 |
| 10-100 Vulcan | 7 | 14 |

**ELECTRIC.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad Ele | 132 | 4 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 1610 | 0 |
| 10 Ajmer | 11 | 0 |
| 50 Bom. Tram | 156 | 4 |
| 100 Bom Suburban | 177 | 8 |
| 10 Broach | 12 | 4 |
| 100 Karachi | 230 | 0 |
| 100 Poona | 217 | 0 |
| 100 Surat | 198 | 2 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 165 | 0 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 1542 | 8 |

**RAILWAYS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 372 | 8 |
| 100 Amr. Patty | 113 | 0 |
| 100 C. Province | 90 | 0 |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 90 | 0 |
| 100 Gujarat | 70 | 0 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | 03 | 0 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 92 | 8 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunge | 93 | 8 |
| 300 Tapty Valley | 767 | 8 |

**MININGS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 Shivrajpur | 29 | 0 |
| 30 Tata Steel Defd. | 661 | 4 |
| 75 Tata Steel rOdd. | 143 | 8 |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Alcock | 185 | 0 |
| 50 Belapur Sugar | 306 | 4 |
| 250 Bombay Steam | 285 | 0 |
| 125 Bombay Burma | 385 | 0 |
| 15 Bombay Burma Contry | 117 | 8 |
| 8sh. Br. B. Petrol | 3 | 5 |
| 50 Bombay Telephone | 115 | 8 |
| 100 Indian Bleaching | 147 | 8 |
| 100 Ind. Radio Dfd. | 535 | 0 |
| 100 Ind. Radio Ordy | 497 | 8 |
| 1000 Port Canning | 590 | 0 |
| 15 Scindia | 10 | 9 |
| 30 Tata Construction | 77 | 8 |
| 25 Tata Ooil | 19 | 4 |

**PREFERENCE.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 p c Andhra Valley | 1360 | 0 |
| 6 p.c. Bombay Steam | 285 | 0 |
| 7 p.c. Bombay Tram | 75 | 0 |
| 5 p.c. Central India | 520 | 0 |
| 7 p.c. Katni 1st | 131 | 4 |
| 7 p.c. Katni 2nd | 14 | 8 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement | 138 | 12 |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro | 1360 | 0 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power | 172 | 8 |
| 6 p.c. Tata SteeJl 1st | 166 | 8 |
| 7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 14 | 0 |
| 5½ p.c. Tata Mill | 625 | 0 |
| 7 p.c. Vishnu | | |

## WORLD COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 135 at Cross Rate 4.81 3/4
Liverpool New York July 117 at Cross Rate 4.81 3/4
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 217—Liverpool May 6.16 Rs 51 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Broach J/A 215—Liverpool July 6.10 Rs 50 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M 217—New York May 11.01 Rs. 37 at Cross Rate 4.81 3/4
Broach J/A 215—New York July 11.07 Rs 38 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.81 3/4

## COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 28th

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| March | 12,426 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 | 1,353,523 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 1,446,863 |
| Increase | 107,660 |

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS.**

Bombay, Mar 29.

| | cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 4,972 |
| Linseed | 1,883 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseed | 514 |
| Gingellyseed | 61 |
| Groundnuts | 687 |
| Castorseed | 1,785 |
| Rice | 11,439 |
| Myrabolloms | 1,151 |

**SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION**

Bombay, Mar 29

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs 32/8; Lowest Rs 31/11; Closing Rs 31/13

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs 41/10; Highest Rs 42; Lowest Rs 41/4/6; Closing Rs 41/7

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24/14, Highest Rs. 25/1/6; Lowest Rs 24/6, Closing Rs. 24/7

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES**

| F P Bales | 1934-35 | 1933-34 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 29-3-35 | 4059000 | 6797000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 29-3-35 | 6000 | 6000 |
| Exports to date 29-3-35 | 3693000 | 6137000 |
| Stock at Ports 29-3-35 | 2328000 | 3148000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 29-3-35 | 533000 | 1645000 |
| Stock Liverpool 29-3-35 | 814000 | 1041000 |
| Visible Supply 29-3-35 | 5383000 | 7302000 |
| Quantity in sight 29-3-35 | 7289000 | 10624000 |
| Quantity out of sight 29-3-35 | 7224000 | 9875000 |

# NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 30.

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular on Friday owing to lack of confidence. Prices declined on foreign selling but later advanced on covering by shorts. Though there was some long liquidation on the Belgian monetary move and devaluation of Belga, the cotton market was steady with the trade buying old crop months and interest centred on the differences between the old and new crop months. Prices fluctuated within a range of 12 points. The market opened unchanged with May 10.96. During the first half an hour there was some foreign selling influenced by nervousness created as a result of currency devaluation in Belgium and prices recorded a decline of 7 points. May reaching 10.89, the lowest level for the day. Later on the decline was wiped off on trade buying and the market closed at a rise of 7 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 5 at 11.30c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 11.30c. per lb.

**PRIVATE CABLES**

| | |
|---|---|
| N Y May Highest (2-51 p.m.) | 11.01+05 |
| N Y May Lowest (10-21 a.m.) | 10.89—07 |
| Liverpool May Highest (10-15 a.m.) | 6.17+01 |
| Liverpool May Lowest (12-06 p.m.) | 6.10—06 |

Messrs Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:

Sentiment mixed Have no decided opinion of the market for the near future but in the long run feel market may be forced higher. Would rather buy than sell.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool —Small business but quite steady. The basis in the South is firm. Southern holders refusing to sell at the decline.

Liverpool —Market steady but declined on advance in sterling. Bullish.

New York —Price fixing near months. Some hedging distants.

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co. have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool —"Market declined owing to strength of sterling, later, there was good month-end trade calling. Closed steady."

**NEW YORK COTTON**

New York, March 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 11.03 |
| July | 11.09 |
| October | 10.56 |
| December | 10.53 |
| Middling Spot | 11.30 |

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON**

New York, March 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 10.99 |
| July | 11.07 |
| October | 10.57 |
| Midding Spot | 11.35 |

**NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATTISTICS**

New York, March 30.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports | 17,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 9,000 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON**

Liverpool, March 30.
10-12 a.m. To-days Quotations Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| April 1935 | 6.14 |
| May 1935 | 6.13 |
| June 1935 | 6.10 |
| July 1935 | 6.07 |
| August 1935 | 5.93 |
| September 1935 | 5.89 |
| October 1935 | 5.81 |
| November 1935 | 5.78 |
| December 1935 | 5.78 |
| January 1936 | 5.78 |
| February 1936 | 5.78 |
| Middling Spot | 6.39 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, March 30.

F.G.F SAKELLARIDIS:

| | |
|---|---|
| May 1935 | 7.99 |
| July 1935 | 7.95 |
| October 1935 | 7.92 |
| November 1935 | 7.89 |
| January 1936 | 7.86 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 8.31 |

**INDIAN COTTON**

Liverpool, March 30.

BROACH (Good Staple):—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good | 5.45 |
| Fine | 5.60 |
| Superfine | 5.80 |

OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine | 5.45 |
| Superfine | 5.59 |
| Choice | 5.74 |

BENGAL:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Good | 3.50 |
| Fully Good | 3.60 |
| Fine | 3.70 |

SCINDE:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good | 3.65 |
| Fine | 3.70 |
| Superfine | 3.80 |

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 30.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Friday at a decline of 3 to 1 point with May 6.15. There was fair trade buying and switching of near to distant deliveries. Later on prices declined owing to strength of sterling but towards the close there was good month-end trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 7 points and finally closed at a decline of 4 points for near months but distant deliveries closed at a loss of 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.36d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close March was quoted 5.47, May 5.47 and July 5.48.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited business. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of 4 to 5 points in Sakels and spot cotton prices suffered a loss of 7 points at 8.29. Uppers futures were easy and declined 10 to 4 points with spot cotton 6 points lower at 7.43.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria market was easy and in the absence of any important buying prices declined on long liquidation. Sakels futures lost 21 to 14 points while Ashmouni futures closed 15 to 18 points down.

POOL'S HOLDINGS.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern in their report issued to-day state as under:—

The following is an extract from our Head-Office market report dated March 20th: "At an interview we attended, Mr. Oscar Johnston, the Manager of the Cotton Pool, gave us some interesting figures and facts".

The "Pool" holds 1,350,000 bales with some 250,000 bales of future!

The United States Govt. hold 4,200,000 bales against the 12 cent. loan. Out of the total of 11,250,000 bales of American cotton available for the trade, 5,500,000 bales cannot be sold until prices again reach 12 ct. a lb. The Administration would be satisfied if the carry over was reduced to 5 or 6 million bales, and not to 4 million bales, as we were given to understand. Against the 1934 crop, the United States were carrying 4,004,000 bls of which only 375,000 bales were financed by the Government, the balance being mortgaged to the banks in America at the rate of half of one per cent per annum under the United States Government's guarantee.

The Govt. has no control over the sale of this cotton until the loan matures on July 31st next. The farmers are indemnified against any loss under 12 cents a lb. If the price of cotton was relative to other Agricultural products, the price to-day would be 16 cents a lb.

It was rumoured in the markets that the "Pool" was selling at the market price, but this has been denied by the Manager of the "Pool".

**LONDON SILVER.**

London, March 30.

Market:—Market closed uncertain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 28-1/2 |
| Forward | 28-9/16 |

**LONDON GOLD**

London, March 30.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-5-1

**LONDON DISCOUNT RATES**

London, March 30.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-9/16 per cent to 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-11/16 per cent to 0-11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 0-1/4 per cent to 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent

**LONDON EXCHANGES**

London, March 30.

T.T. London on:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Berlin | 11.96 |
| Amsterdam | 7.12 |
| Brussels | 24.87-1/2 |
| Madrid | 35.09 |
| Milan | 58.06 |
| Berne | 14.84 |
| Paris | 72.78 |
| Prague | 115.00 |
| T.T. London on New York closing rate | 4.79-1/4 |

**LONDON PRODUCE**

London, March 30.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: April sellers 23/3.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: April sellers 23/6.

South Australian Parcels: April sellers 27/3.

**JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET**

London, March 30.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—
Mar/April nominal per cwt. 6/1-1/2.

C and F Bombay:—
Mar/April nominal per cwt. 5/10-1/2.

C and F Karachi:—
Mar/April nominal per cwt. 5/10-1/2.

**NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET**

New York, March 30

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): 10-1/4.

**LONDON RUBBER**

London, March 30.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb: Sellers 5-11/16.

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Following a small rise in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 216 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs 217 and declined to Rs 215. Thereafter the market was steady. There was moderate turnover and the tone of the market was steady. To-day being teji-mandi settlement day there was not much business but now business in A/M delivery will

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

| | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 216 | 12 | 0 |
| Broach J/A | 215 | 12 | 0 |
| Oomra May | 192 | 12 | 0 |
| Oomra July | 191 | 12 | 0 |
| Bengal May | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal July | 132 | 0 | 0 |

# MONEY MARKET

**Exchange Quotations**

Bombay, Mar 30

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Ready
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Mail: 3/16 15 April
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 15th May

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks selling T T 276 1/2
Banks buying T T 274 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 549
Banks buying D D 559

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 1/2

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/4 nominal.
Banks buying T T 77 1/2 nominal

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 135 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.81 29th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 11/16 30th inst
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 30th inst.
Java/London 7.14 3/4 30th inst.
London/Paris 73.15 29th inst.
London/Belgium 24.81 29th inst
London/Switzerland 14.92 29th inst
London/Italy 58.06 29th inst
London/Berlin 12.04 29th inst
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 29th inst
London/New York 4.81 13/16 29th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.14 3/4 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £7-4-10 1/2 28th inst. £7-3-8 29th ins.
Silver London Ready 28 3/8 28th inst
28 7/8 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 7/16 28th inst 29 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 61 1/4 28th inst. 61 1/8 29th inst
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 28th inst. 5/8 p.c 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c. 28th inst. 11/16 p.c. 29th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady

**HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES**

Bombay, Mar. 29

Broach A/M. Op. 216 1/2; Highest 218 1/4; Lowest 215 3/4; Closing 216 1/2
Broach J/A. Op. 213; Highest 215 1/2; Lowest 212 3/4; Closing 214 1/2
Oomra May Op 193 3/4; Highest 195; Lowest 193 1/2; Closing 193 1/2
Oomra July Op. 192 1/2; Highest 194; Lowest 192 1/2; Closing 192 1/2
Bengal May Op. 128 1/4; Highest 130; Lowest 128 1/4; Closing 129 1/4
Bengal July Op. 130 1/4; Highest 132; Lowest 130 1/4; Closing 131 1/2.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs 20 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-35) Rs. 10

**OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.**

Bombay, Mar. 30.

| | Extra | Spr | fine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal— | | | | | | | |
| U. P. | ... | 137 | 132 | 128 | 125 | | |
| Panjab | ... | 137 | 133 | 128 | 125 | | |
| Rajputana | | 140 | 134 | 129 | 126 | | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 204 | 201 | 198 | 194 | ... | | |
| C. P. No. 1 | 222 | 219 | 216 | 212 | ... | | |
| C. P. No. 2 | 212 | 209 | 206 | 202 | ... | | |
| Broach No. 2 | ... | 230 | 226 | 222 | 217 | | |
| Punjab-Ame | ... | 254 | 250 | 246 | 241 | | |
| Surats | ... | 306 | 302 | 298 | 293 | | |
| Rajpipla | ... | 301 | 297 | 293 | 288 | | |
| Navsari | ... | 311 | 307 | 303 | 298 | | |

**SEEDS.**

London, March 30.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: March sellers £9-5-0.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: Mar/April sellers £11-3-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: March/April sellers £11-10-0

Rapeseed Torio Hull/Continent, c.i.f. ton: Mar/April sellers £11/15/0

Castorseed Bombay c.i.f. ton: Mar/May sellers £11-15-0.

Cottonseed Bombay c.i.f. ton: No offers.

**LONDON OILS.**

London, March 30.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: April sellers 19/10-1/2.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: May/Aug sellers 20/3.

# European Political Troubles

## Firm Foundation For Peace And Prosperity

(By Air Mail) LONDON, March 26.

**The following is the Foreword to the E. J. Schwaback Commodity Review for March 26, which is just received by Messrs. Henry Davis Co:—**

**We are Brokers not Politicians and our sole concern is the benefit of our Clientele.**

**The World's Press is giving full comment on European Politics troubles.**

**We would refer to our remarks in the Foreword of our last issue. The U.S.A. will take no active part in any European troubles.**

**We can express the hope that all European difficulties will be amicably settled and the present show down not only clear the Air, but lay a firm foundation for future Peace and Prosperity.**

**The present situation does however clearly suggest that the American Commodity Exchanger's are decidedly attractive for world commitments, on the grounds of both finance and security.**

**The U.S.A. is now adopting steps to put Gold into circulation and the dollar is probably the most undervalued currency in the world today.**

**A point possibly generally overlooked at the moment is that the increase of arms and equipment by most powers even in the sacred cause of peace means less unemployment generally more spending money and a big increase in consumption of all material. We cannot profess to know when values in the American Commodity markets will touch their low point but we do strongly urge that at the present moment prices are on a low level generally and if the world takes the view we think possible, that it may prove both use and profitable to hold stock of needed goods either in the raw state or as finished articles, rather than paper securities, we may see a big rise in Commodity prices.**

# GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar 30

A prominent operators bought over 4,000 Bars of silver to-day and the local market was firm. Foreign advices were quiet but Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted firm at 1.6 3/4. The undertone of the market was fairly good. The gold market was also steady with a moderate enquiry

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready gold | 35 | 15 | 6 |
| Chaitra delivery | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Vaishakh delivery | 36 | 0 | 6 |
| Ready silver | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Chaitra delivery | 75 | 4 | 0 |
| Vaishakh delivery | 68 | 8 | 0 |

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 22nd March 1935.

**LIABILITIES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 11,25,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve | 5,35,00,000 |
| Public Deposits | 7,44,82,000 |
| Other Deposits | 77,72,95,000 |
| Sundries | 1,14,94,000 |
| Rupees | 97,30,21,000 |

**ASSETS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 41,18,33,000 |
| Other authorized securities under the Act | 9,28,000 |
| Loans | 7,52,32,000 |
| Cash Credits | 19,70,39,000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | 3,78,39,000 |
| Foreign bills discounted and purchased | 33,55,000 |
| Dead Stock | 2,46,72,000 |
| Sundries | 36,08,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,47,000 |
| | 78,47,93,000 |
| Cash | 18,82,28,000 |
| Rupees | 97,30,21,000 |

The above balance sheet includes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits in London | £ 818,500 |
| Advances and Investments in London | £1,568,300 |
| Cash and balances at other Banks in London | £ 21,200 |
| Percentage 21.80 | |
| Banks Rate 3 1/2 per cent. | |

**LIABILITIES.**

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Public Deposits | 10,05,000 Decrease. |
| Other Deposits | 3,36,52,000 Increase. |

**ASSETS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's Investments | 1,15,07,000 Decrease |
| Loans | 55,98,000 Increase. |
| Cash Credits | 50,14,000 Increase. |
| Bills Discounted & Purchased | 32,33,000 Increase |
| Cash | 2,90,66,000 Increase. |
| Percentage 21.80 | |

## EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, March 30.

Gold worth Rs. 1,29,18,194 was exported from Bombay for foreign countries during the week ended March 30.

The s.s Narkunda which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday carried gold of the following description. Gold worth Rs. 39,38,900 was for London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York and the rest was for London

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,26,48,31,359

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS**

Bombay, Mar. 30

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine | ... | 137 |
| Bengal F.G. | ... | 132 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | ... | 137 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | ... | 132 |
| Wardha-Hingt | ... | 218 |
| Nagpur Sayner | ... | 220 |
| Pundhurna | ... | 205 |
| Yeotmal | ... | 204 |
| Arvi | ... | 203 |
| Ellichpur | ... | 201 |
| Berar | ... | 195/197 |
| Khamgaon | ... | 197/199 |
| Mulkapur | ... | 193/195 |
| Khandesh | ... | 190/193 |
| Jalna/Sailue | ... | 196/198 |
| Burwah Sanavad | ... | 200 |
| Broach Fine | ... | 228 |
| Punjab/American | ... | 256 |
| Punjab/American mix | ... | 236 |
| Cambodia | ... | 288 |
| Compta Good | ... | 261 |
| Kampala | ... | 352 |
| Busoga | ... | 350 |
| Jinja | ... | 348 |

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

**SETTLEMENT.**

Bombay, Mar. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett | 89/3 |
| 3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash | 89/3 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 Sett | 103/4 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 Cash | 103/4 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 Sett | 115 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 Cash | 115 |

**4AN FREES**

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore | 105 |
| 5 per cent 1955 Mysore | 117 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore | 106 |
| 6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L | 101/12 |

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 per cent 1941 | 100 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 | 101 |
| 4 per cent 1943 | 105 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 | 110/8 |
| 5 per cent 1939/44 | 107/8 |
| 5 per cent 1940/43 | 108/12 |
| 5 per cent 1935 | 100/8 |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 | 108 |
| 6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B | 101/8 |

**CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent B P T 1974 | 102 |
| 4 per cent M Deb 1974 | 102 |
| 5 per cent M Deb 1959 | 112 |
| 6 per cent M Deb 1954 | 124 |
| 6 per cent K P T 1956 | 124 |
| 6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 | 106 |

Note —Panick feeling prevailed at the opening. Business was done at Rs. 89 and at Rs. 88 at the same time. Lowest price reached to-day was Rs. 87/14 but at this level there was heavy covering which rallied prices to Rs. 89/5. Later on the market was quiet at Rs. 89/3.

## WALLSTREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 29.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dol. |
|---|---|
| Amer. Power and Light Pfd | 6 dol 16 |
| Amer. Power and Light | 5 p.c. P.A. 13 |
| Amer. Forn. Power Com. | 3 |
| Amer Forn. Power 7 p.c. P. | 16 |
| Electric Bond Common | 6 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd. | 44 |
| Consolidated Gas | 20 |
| Columbia Gas | 6 |
| American Tel and Tel. | 103 |
| Western Union Telg | 23 1/4 |
| Radio Corp | 4 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 38 |
| New York Central | 13 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R. R. | 8 |
| Erie R. R | 8 |
| Pennsylvania R. R | 18 |
| Union Pacific R. R. | 85 |
| Great North Pfd. | 10 |
| National Distillers | 27 |
| Hiram Walker | 27 |
| Amr. Tobacco B. | 75 |
| Canadian Pacific | 10 |
| N. Y. N. Haven and Hartford | 6 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 26 |
| United States Steel | 28 3/4 |
| American Smelting | 34 |
| Int. Nickel of Canada | 24 1/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 10 1/2 |
| Kennecott Copper | 16 |
| Cerro de Pasco Copper | 42 |
| International Harvester | 37 |
| Ford Motors of Canada A | 28 |
| General Motor | 27 3/4 |
| Packard Motor | 4 |
| General Electric | 22 |
| St Oil of N. J | 37 |
| Atlantic Refining | 22 |
| Socony | 12 1/2 |
| Plymouth Oil | 7 |
| American Radiator | 12 |
| Chase Bank | 21 |
| National City Bank | 18 1/4 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 285 |
| Celanese Corp. of Amr. | 21 |
| General Foods | 38 |
| National Dairy | 14 |
| Du Pont de Nemours | 89 |

Total business 1/2 million. Steady market. Carloading down 2255 units Kennecott Copper earned in 1934 53 cents per common shares.

## MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Mar. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 61.36—38 |
| July | 62.0—15 |
| September | 62.45—10 |

## NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar. 29.

Spot silver prices were reduced 1/8 cent to 60 3/4 cents to-day.

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

REGD. NO. B. 1388

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

# Crippling Political And Economic Progress

## Mr. Kasturbhai's Attack On "Reform Bill"

## Safeguards Render Legislature Ineffective

**"While there has been no advance in the matter of provincial autonomy, the Reforms have not conceded any substantial political power at the Centre. The system has been so devised that we will have no control over the services, the military and practically 80 per cent. of the total expenditure out of the taxable revenue, and its provisions of checks will lead to a continual wrangle amongst the responsible Federal Ministers. On the other hand, for this meagre political gain, the country is being permanently saddled with communal representation, in direct elections and safeguards unknown in the constitution of any other country."—Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.**

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The eighth annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry commenced here this morning in the old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi. Nearly a hundred delegates representing various Chambers of Commerce in India were present.

Prominent among those present were Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, A. D. Shroff, Lala Shriram, G. D. Birla, Mathuradas Visanji, P. S. Sodhbans, V. Ramadas Pantulu, D. P. Khaitan, Hajt Abdoola Haroon, B. Das, Chunilal B. Mehta, Amritlal Ojha, Mohanlal Ambalal Parikh, Pandit K. Santanam, Manu Subedar, R. M. Chinoy, P. Mukherjee, Hussainbhoy A. Laljee, Jamshed M. Mehta, Umashanker Dikshit, Lala Padampat Singhania, R. Sundaram Iyer, Kumararaja, M. A. Muthia Chettiar of Chettinad, Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, Sir Darcy Lindsay, P. C. D. Chari, Ranganayakulu Naidu, M. P. Gandhi, G. L. Mehta, S. C. Mazumdar, Ramsay Scott and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.—

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.**

Mr. Lalbhai in the course of his presidential address, at the meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held at Delhi, on Saturday, said:—

The political condition of the country is fast changing. Amongst the many momentous questions before the country, the economic regeneration of the masses has become a question of paramount necessity and the country is showing a remarkable sense of unity to attain that objective. This solidarity is essential at the present juncture, as the country is face to face with grave constitutional issues. It is perhaps needless to say at this stage anything at length against the scheme of political advance envisaged under the Government of India Bill. But it must be emphatically stated that the proposals underlying the Bill on which the Reforms are based appear to be deliberately framed with a view to cripple the political and economic progress of the country. While there has been an advance in the matter of provincial autonomy, the Reforms have not conceded any substantial political power at the Centre. The system has been so devised that we will have no control over the services, the military and practically 80 per cent of the total expenditure out of the taxable revenue, and its provisions of checks will lead to a continual wrangle amongst the responsible Federal Ministers. On the other hand, for this meagre political gain, the country is being permanently saddled with communal representation in direct elections and safeguards unknown in the constitution of any other country.

**ECONOMIC DRAIN.**

In the economic sphere, the Bill has introduced new principles which will have the effect of perpetuating the economic drain of the country. To safeguard British interests, the Indian Legislature has not only been deprived of the right of undertaking any measures, which will have the appearance of discriminating against them either directly or indirectly, howsoever necessary those measures may be, in the best economic interests of India, but also the Governor-General has been empowered to negative any executive action, which, in his opinion, savours of such discrimination. It has also been provided that no discrimination should be made in granting subsidies between Indian concerns and British concerns established in India. Taken together with the special provisions relating to Shipping, in the absence of an absolute right to enjoyment of the Coastal Trade, India can never hope to build up her Mercantile Marine. In short, all these provisions relating to safeguards, country's legislature to adopt any shipping, render completely ineffective the inherent powers of a country's legislation to adopt any fiscal policy or measures best suited to the economic interests of the country.

**GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS**

Coming to the economic events of the year, the economic condition of the country has changed a little, though there are signs to indicate that we are getting out of the worst period of depression. During the year, the general index of prices remained practically constant at 90, and the index of export commodities which are mainly agricultural, continued to move at a lower level from 69 to 72, thus indicating that, so far as the bulk of the people were concerned, their real income did not show any material improvement

**EXPORTS OF GOLD**

Ever since the abandonment of the gold standard by the United Kingdom in September, 1931, exports of gold from India have been very substantial and if this continues at the same space for some time, whatever hidden treasures India may have in possession will soon disappear and she can no longer depend on exports of gold to liquidate her external debt. For a predominantly agricultural country like India, her economic structure is based upon her ability to sell her raw materials in the world markets, and so long as she is unable to find suitable markets for the sale of her agricultural produce, she cannot afford to incur external debt which is already a considerable burden on her resources, by allowing freely an incessant flow of imports into her borders. The policy of economic isolation which is being attempted in many a foreign country will not be a suitable one for India, and new avenues for exports will have to be explored by establishing trade relations with foreign countries on reciprocal basis.

Referring to the Ottawa scheme of preferences, Mr. Lalbhai said: The United Kingdom being the only supplier of manufactured articles within the Empire the advantages conferred on her un-

(Continued on page 11.)

## "INDIA SPEAKS" SHOWN IN CANADA

### Dr. Anklesaria Throws Light On Craik's Reply

CALCUTTA, March 30.

With reference to the reply given by Sir Henry Craik in the Assembly that the film "India Speaks" was exhibited in any part of British Commonwealth, Doctor Anklesaria, who recently returned after 15 years stay in America has made the following statement to the "United Press":—

"To my positive knowledge it is absolutely a fact that this film has been shown in Canada, particularly in the city of Montreal for one week and this was followed by its showing at Vancouver in British Columbia. I do not doubt in the face of these facts that this picture might have been shown in other countries of British Commonwealth."—United Press.

## REVENUE SUSPENSIONS IN BIJAPUR

(From Our Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, March 28.

The Revenue Officers in the District have been busy collecting the land revenue. The collection of the land revenue has been fully suspended in:—

13 villages in the Sindgi Taluka.
3 villages in the Bagalkot Taluka.
5 villages in the Bagewadi Taluka.
17 villages in the Bilgi Petha.

Only half of the current year's revenue is suspended in:—

19 villages in the Sindgi Taluka.
26 villages in the Muddebal Taluka.
14 villages in the Hungund Taluka.
4 villages in the Bijapur Taluka.
24 villages in the Bagewadi Taluka.
10 villages in the Bilgi Petha.

The Indi and the Badami Talukas have received no relief in the matter of suspensions of Land Revenue. In no case the arrears of land-revenue for past years are to be collected.

## POLICE GUARD PUBLIC TANK

### Caste Hindu Intimidation Of Harijans And Its Sequel

BANGALORE, March 31.

It has now been ordered that the tank in Malvalli will be used exclusively by Harijans. A contingent of reserved police has been stationed at the village to carry out the orders of the Government. The authorities are confident that good sense will prevail among the villagers.

It will be remembered that the tank in question was for a long time past in the exclusive use of caste Hindus. Recently the Government declared it a public tank. When the Harijans began to use the tank in pursuance of the Government order the caste Hindus, according to reports, intimidated the Harijans in using it and occasional assaults too came to the notice of the authorities. The posting of the police is a direct result of the conduct of the villagers.—A. P.

## "NOTHING SHORT OF A CRUSADE"

### Caste-Hindus' Tyranny Over Harijans In Mysore

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, March 29.

Despite Government order throwing open public roads and tanks for all people irrespective of castes and creeds, the treatment meted to Harijans in some places in Mysore State by caste Hindus is nothing short of a crusade.

On Tuesday in Malavalli town about 50 miles from Bangalore, several Harijan women were assaulted by caste Hindus for taking water from the public tank. One woman was not only beaten but her earrings were removed and the "Ragi" that she carried on her head was thrown in the mud.

The situation became serious and reserve was requisitioned. The situation is now under control.

P. Subbarama Chetty, President of the Mysore Harijan Sevak Board and T. Ramachandra interviewed the Dewan yesterday and requested the Government to instruct the local officers to enforce rigorously Government Orders.

# Charge Against Bank Of England

## Responsibility For World Trade Depression

NEW DELHI, Mar. 30.

Referring to the sale of silver, at the Commerce Chambers Federation meeting to-day, Mr. Chunilal Mehta said that the action of the Government in pursuing the policy of the selling silver seemed fantastic especially because other nations were conserving silver The right policy of the Government of India was to conserve gold to serve the needs of the country in times of emergency.

Mr. Shroff seconded the motion and referred to the Federation's memorandum to the Government of India on the question of the sale of silver. Silver sale resulted in a very extensive contraction of currency. The speaker hoped that the members of the Assembly would ask Sir James Grigg to prove his recent statement in the Assembly with statistics that sales of silver had not caused contraction in currency.

The Chair before putting the motion to vote introduced Mr. Cromwell a member and officer of a sound money association in the United States of America to the House and requested the distinguished visitor to give his views on the question before the House.

Mr. Cromwell said he belonged to an association whose membership rose to eight million persons who were all voters. He said, America had also suffered just as much as India and she had learnt the lesson by the recent depression that her great wealth and power was dependent upon the welfare of the rest of the world The situation in America approximated to that in India in that 50 per cent of her exports were agricultural exports. America's problem was India's problem. Mr. Cromwell read extracts from a pamphlet criticising the Bank of England's deflationary monetary policy. He said, "this policy of the Bank of England precipitated the disastrous international currency war, destroyed the world trade and engendered universal unemployment."

U.S.A., said Mr Cromwell was opposing the deflationary policy of the Bank of England.—A. P. Special.

## WHAT IS SELF-SUSTAINED KHADI?

### Mahatma Defines It As Spun And Woven By Villagers For Themselves

MADRAS, Mar. 30.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in yesterday's Harijan as follows:—

Shri Shankerlal Banker has been travelling in the villages in order to ascertain the possibilities of self-sustained Khadi and of the development of other industries.

Self-sustained Khadi means Khadi Spun and woven in the first instance by the villagers for themselves and, wherever possible, out of cotton grown, ginned and carded in the respective villages. This is the true mission of Khadi. The end can only be achieved by presistent human contact with the villagers. They should know the dignity and value of work apart even from its economic value. Khadi under this scheme will be manufactured to suit the village taste. Bleaching, even washing, will be avoided for every villager will wash for himself or herself. Khadi thus produced will be cheaper than any cloth if its durability is taken into account.

The town Khadi carries all the incidental charges, e.g., extra processes, stocking, transport, rents, commission. The village Khadi eliminates all these charges. The towns and cities should rely for their supplies on the surplus that may be saved after village use. Hence no Khadi store should be run at a loss. AISA stores should aim primarily at quality, never at mere show, masquerading under the name of art. Who knows what true art is? At best, if is a relative term. A.I.S.A. stores should by original should introduce village art in towns and have confidence that they will win the day. Every piece of Khadi must be strong and durable. We must not procure fineness at the cost of durability. Finisiness will kill Khadi in the end. If we cannot produce fine counts without sacrificing strength, we must own our inability. I have noticed, often enough to frighten me out of bleaching, that bleached Khadi gives way almost at the first wear. It is not suggested that this is true in every case. It is, enough for my purpose to be able to say that cases of bleached Khadi having proved undurable have been frequent enough to cut out customers. Let all Khadi Bhandars, therefore, revise their standard in so far as it may be necessary in the light of what I have said here.

And what is true of Khadi is more or less true of tanning and other village industries. Workers must not, without considerable experience, interfere with the old tools, old methods and old patterns. They will be safe if they think of improvements, retaining intact the old existing background. They will find that it is true economy.—United Press.

## BARAVALA VILLAGES & LIMDI DURBAR

NEW DELHI, Mar. 30.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil asked a short notice question in the Assembly to-day whether Barawala villages in Western India Agency were being transferred to the Chief of Limbdi and whether the Government of India were aware that the people of Baravala villages had been assured by the Bombay Government from time to time that no transfer from British control to the control of the Chief of Limbdi would be effected without the willing consult of residents of the village concerned.

Mr. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, replied that the matter was under consideration but no decision to transfer the administration of Baravala villages to the Ruler of Limbdi would be taken without first ascertaining the wishes of inhabitants of the villages.

Mr. Gadgil:—"Will it be plebiscite?"

Mr. Metcalfe—"I have no information as to the exact method which will be employed."—A.P.

# Spread Of Buddhism In Afghanistan

## Greek Menander And Indian Kanishka Are Its Promoters, Says Prof. Heras

PATNA, March 30.

The annual general meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society was held in the Physics Lecture Theatre of the Science College, Patna, on Friday evening. His Excellency Sir James David Sifton, President of the Society, presided. A large and distinguished gathering was present. After the transaction of formal business, Prof. H. Heras, of the University of Bombay, delivered a most interesting lecture on the "Expansion of Buddhism in Afghanistan."

Professor Heras made in his address a complete survey of Buddhist monuments in Afghanistan, for which he is well qualified, owing to his recent tour through that kingdom. In this respect he emphasised the enlightened policy of the Afghan Government, which helps all those, who wish to study their ancient monuments and culture, as well as the efforts of the French Archaeological Delegation. The lecturer in order to study the spreading of Buddhism through Afghanistan, took as the background of his study, the accounts of the Travels of the Chinese pilgrims, and specially of Hiuen Tsiang and of Fahsien, who visited those monasteries and for some time lived within their precincts.

VERTICAL CATACOMBS"

He spoke at length of the wonders that the Buddhist monasteries of Bamiyan, which he described as "vertical catacombs" offer to the Archaeologists, and specially their labyrinthine system of internal communication their two thousand cells, their marvellous paintings and their two colossi—the highest statues of Buddha hitherto known. He equally praised the beauty of the Greco-Buddhist images discovered at Hadda, which form a unique collection in the Kabul museum. He also briefly enumerated the relics in the Khyber mountains in the Swat valley, in the vicinity of Peshawar and at Taxila, districts which form part of Afghanistan from the Archaeological and ethnographical points of view.

In a resume of his study the Professor said, "Buddhism was, at least relatively, much more propagated through Afghanistan than through Northern India. To this, the orographic constitution of the country might have contributed. Those high wild mountains and the solitude of the valleys with rapid torrents flowing through them naturally invite contemplation. Monastic life could be developed in that country very well.

PROMOTERS OF BUDDHISM.

"Besides the orography of the country mentioned above, two rulers especially contributed to the spreading of Buddhism in western Afghanistan; first the Greek Menander, the Melinda of the Buddhist Dialogues, and Kanishka, the great Kushana ruler. This does not mean that the influence of the other Kusahna rulers, Kanishka's successors is not acknowledged. But Kanishka gave the greatest impulse.

ACCIDENTAL DIFFERENCES.

"Accidental differences are certainly found in the Afghanistan monuments. Thus in Afghanistan, no Chaitya caves like those of Western India have been discovered. Moreover, the living caves were apparently individual; not as the so-called vihara caves of Ajanta and Ellora where many small cells are found a large hall. A cave similar to these 'vihara' caves is found in Darunta, near Jalalabad. As regards the stupas the most characteristic difference is the persistent zone of arches that goes round the stupa zone that might have been influenced by ancient Achemenian and Sassanian models that are now unknown to us. The facade of the Palace of Clesifon, for instance, has such a series of arches as a decorative motive. From Persia this element of decoration passed to Mesopotamia and to Constantinople and then to Rome.

"As regards the Greco-Buddhist art, contrary to all expectations no specimens of this art have been found in Bactriana, the stronghold of the Greeks, not even in any place north of Kabul. Specimens of this school are only found in the valleys of Kabul and Jalalabad and in their vicinity, and them in Peshawar and Taxila.

"The centre of this school as regards both quantity and quality seems to be Hadda. The further you go from Hadda, the more imperfect is the style. The specimens of Peshawar Museum are not as beautiful as those of Hadda. The Taxila Specimens are already inferior to those of Peshawar. Those of the Museum of Lahore are in general of the same quality. The Greco-Buddhist pieces of Mathura belong to a degenerate art.

"The denomination, 'School of Gandhara' given to this happy combination of Indian mysticism with Greek Realism, which was apparently correct when Mons. Foucher suggested it, must now be changed. For Hadda was never included within the kingdom of Gandhara.

ART OF AFGHANISTAN.

"Therefore I propose that this art should in future be called the Art of Afghanistan. For, firstly the centre of this school was within the limits of modern Afghanistan; secondly, it was specially cultivated in Swat, Peshawar and Taxila—which all places in those days formed part of Afghanistan."

## DHARAMPUR FORGES AHEAD

### Landing Ground For Aeroplanes Prepared

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARAMPUR (Dist. Surat), March 31.

It is learnt that Dharampur State has undertaken to prepare the landing ground for aeroplanes in the vicinity of Dharampur town. The work is progressing rapidly and the ground will be ready before long. This spot will be an excellent one for week-end for the fliers from Bombay, Poona and other places, wishing to have a joy flight and spend an enjoyable time. There is a comfortable Dak Bangalow, about two miles distance from the proposed landing ground where food and drinks, (including wines) can be had.

The distance from Bombay is 104 miles and will also prove to be a convenient halting station on the Bombay-Jodhpur route. Arrangements for supply of petrol and oil is also under contemplation.

## TWO KILLED IN BUS ACCIDENT

AHMEDABAD, March 31.

News has been received that two persons have died and ten others injured as a result of a motor bus dashing against a tree and falling into a ditch nearby, near the village of Getalpur in Ahmedabad District.—A.P.

## CALCUTTA-DACCA 'PHONE SERVICE

### Opening Postponed Till April 10

DACCA, March 31.

The telephonic connection between Calcutta and Dacca which was to have been opened on the 1st April has been postponed till the 10th April next for some unavoidable rtasons.—United Press.

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